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Regd. No. B 1065

The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B 1065

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXVII NO. 172 BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1939 PRICE: ONE ANNA

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J4

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Nazi Shoots Polish Customs Official

Outrage On Danzig Front

SENATE'S REGRET FOR INCIDENT

Big Black-Out Plans For Berlin: German Army Chief's Threat

DANZIG, July 20.

A Polish customs official, said to have been on Polish soil at the time, was shot dead by a Danzig customs official, who is a German, near Pastelau this morning.

The Pole is said to have called on the Danzig official, who had with him two men in Hitler uniform.

The Danzig official, it is alleged, says that he fired in self-defence.

Investigation is now in progress.

A Polish diplomatic representative yesterday protested to the Danzig Senate against the limitations on the right of the Polish customs officials and obstacles placed in the way of the performance of their duties.

SENATE'S REGRET

WARSAW, July 20.

The Danzig Senate is reported to have expressed regret to the Polish Commissioner for the shooting of the customs official, who was named Budziewiez.

According to the Polish official version, the Danzig customs official, accompanied by two members of the Nazi organisation, crossed the frontier this morning and met Budziewiez, who ordered them to halt. One of the Nazis fired and killed Budziewiez on the spot. The Danzig Press maintains that the shooting occurred on the Danzig territory, but the Polish official version categorically declares that Budziewiez was shot nine yards from the frontier on the Polish side.

ARREST AND RELEASE.

An incident involving the arrest and subsequent release of Colonel Sobocynski of the Polish Commissariat in Danzig is reported from unofficial sources. It is stated that the arrest took place after the police boarded a military motor-boat. They drew the Colonel's attention to the alleged contravention of regulations governing circulation of military craft in the Free City area and then released him.—Reuter.

NAZIS READY FOR CONFLICT

BERLIN, July 20.

"We do not seek a conflict, but fear it still less," declared Commander-in-Chief, Gen. Von Brauchitsch, addressing the military cadets at Hindenburg Memorial at Tannenberg 10 miles from the Polish frontier.

Gen. Von Brauchitsch heavily emphasised the German character of East Prussia "in answer to those who want to establish a pretended right to this ancient soil—an error which a soldier does not willingly refute with words."—Reuter.

OMINOUS ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

With apparent stalemate over Danzig, tension is being kept alive by other means.

On Thursday General von Brauchitsch breaks his leave to address the future officers in what the papers describe as an important speech.

In Wilhelmstrasse people are hard at work in countering the impression that the pension is relaxing. People are being told that their cars will be requisitioned in August.

Foreigners wonder what significance attaches to a newspaper paragraph announcing the sudden suspension of all sea passenger traffic between Kiel and Swinemuende.

On Monday Berlin's big blackout exercises will begin.

Newspapers continue the anti-British campaign with unrelenting fury and are filled with articles any of which would be a sensation in ordinary times.

From Danzig it is admitted that the police force has been increased by between three and four thousand men "to secure the city against repetition of frontier clashes and the menace of the Polish army".—Reuter.

BHULABHAI BACK FROM EUROPE

Cuts Holiday Short: Frayed Tempers In Europe

KARACHI, July 20.

Mr. Bhulabhai Desai arrived this evening by the Imperial Airways Flying boat and was received at the Main Airport by the Mayor, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa and prominent Congressmen including Dr. Choitram, Prof. Ghanashyam and Lalji Mehrotra.

Interviewed by the Associated Press, Mr. Desai said that tempers were considerably frayed in the whole of Europe and the prospect of war was held to be fast advancing.

Explaining why he cut short his contemplated holiday on the Continent he said that he felt that in the event of the international situation worsening with consequent repercussions in the Indian political situation, he considered it his duty to be present on the spot in India to participate in the problems facing the country and the Congress.

Mr. Desai is staying overnight and entraining on Friday noon for Bombay. —A. P.

SOVIET FLEET EXERCISES IN BALTIC

MOSCOW, July 20.

The units of Soviet fleet which had been carrying out exercises in the Baltic comprising all types of warships, including some new units, were reviewed yesterday by M. Zhdanov, member of the all powerful Politbureau, and M. Kuznetzov, Commissar of the Navy, who in a speech declared "We have a splendid fleet ready if necessary to defend our country to the last drop of our blood"

Delegations from the Baltic, Black Sea and North Sea Fleets will visit Moscow on the Navy Day, July 24, when Moscow delegations will also visit the Soviet Fleets.—Reuter.

Heading For Direct Action In S. Africa

A meeting of Indians of South Africa decided to start Satyagraha from 1st of August. The meeting was held at Johannesberg. Dr. Dadu, leader of the Campaign, is seen addressing the meeting.

BR. INDIAN SOCIETY STANDS BY T. I. CONGRESS

Protest Against Asiatic Land And Trading Bill

BOMBAY, July 20.

The Jt. Hon. Secretary of the Transvaal Indian Society writes to the Associated Press to say that the following resolution was unanimously adopted at a meeting of the society held on the 7th instant.

"THIS MEETING OF THE BRITISH INDIAN SOCIETY STRONGLY PROTESTS AGAINST THE ASIATIC (TRANSVAAL) LAND AND TRADING BILL AND WHOLEHEARTEDLY SUPPORTS THE PASSIVE RESISTANCE POLICY OF THE NATIONALIST GROUP OF THE TRANSVAAL INDIAN CONGRESS."—A. P.

NEW DALAI LAMA

Discovery By Tibetan Monks And Soothsayers

CHUNGKING, July 20

A five-year-old peasant boy has been proclaimed the fourteenth Dalai Lama and ruler of Tibet and the spiritual leader of millions.

He was recently discovered after five years' search, in a tiny village in Kokonoor Province by Tibetan monks and soothsayers. Accompanied by special Tibetan envoys and representatives of the Chinese National Government, he is "en route" to Lhasa.

The previous Dalai Lama died in Lhasa in December, 1933.

The Tibetans believe that his spirit passed into the body of a child born at the exact moment of his death. The search was conducted by means of signs, visions and portents, and it was reported in January that the search had narrowed down to two candidates.—Reuter.

CHINESE STORM BRITISH FIRM

TOKYO, July 20.

A mob of several hundred Chinese stormed the local branch of the British firm, Jardine Matheson, and two other firms at Tsinan, the Capital of Shantung, according to the Domei News Agency, and smashed the furniture.—Reuter.

Muslims Demonstrate Against Hyderabad Reforms

VOLUNTEERS CLASH WITH POLICE: ARRESTS AND HOSTILE SLOGANS

(From Our Correspondent.)

SECUNDERABAD, July 20.

The new constitutional reforms announced by the Hyderabad Government and the firman issued by H. E. H. the Nizam granting fundamental rights are generally welcomed by the soberminded people, while a section of the Muslims held demonstrations and hartal resulting in several arrests.

Muslim volunteers came in clash with the police when they tried to get a Muslim Bank closed, as a mark of protest against the announcement of the reforms. The City Police, Commissioner and Nawab Bahadur Jar Jung had to rush to the scene and calm the Assembly of about 600 people. Nawab Bahadur Jar Jung appealed to those assembled not to get excited, but to disperse and observed that he realised the feelings of the Muslims and their sentiments, and if the time came, he would be the first person to court imprisonment, if the Reforms proved detrimental to Muslims and the Islamic State.

The police, however had to take into custody four persons.

HOSTILE POSTERS.

Posters were seen pasted on the walls decrying the reforms. Cement roads leading to the Executive Council Office were painted with "Reforms Murdabad." With regard to propaganda carried on in a certain section of the press, that according to the announcement, the Legislature would consist of an elected majority, opinion is current that it is misleading According to the new constitution, non-officials would be in a majority, and whenever the tie came in, elected members might find it difficult to win over the opposition.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLY

Poona Session To Open On August 14.

POONA, July 20.

It is understood that August 14 has been fixed as the date of opening of the Poona session of the Bombay Legislative Assembly. An official announcement will be made shortly.—A. P.

HANKOW, July 20.

The case in which Japanese were proposing to sue M Winterbottom has been settled out of court as the result of private negotiations.—Reuter.

HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA POSTPONED FOR A WEEK

"A Conciliatory Gesture Towards The H. E. H."

NEW DELHI, July 20.

Instructions to postpone the proposed Satyagraha in Hyderabad State by Mr. Vinayak Rao and 1,300 volunteers on July 22 and to stop all jathas to Hyderabad for a week as a conciliatory gesture have been issued by the Secretary, International Aryan League to the Secretary of the Arya Satyagraha Committee, Sholapur.

The Secretary of the League says that the news that 1,300 volunteers are ready for Satyagraha with Mr. Vinayak Rao is encouraging but he asks the Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee to postpone Satyagraha and stop all other Jathas for one week till the International Aryan League decides their attitude to the reforms announced by the Nizam and his declaration of religious freedom.

The Secretary of the League also requests the Secretary of the Satyagraha Committee and Mr. Vinayak Rao to be present at the meeting of the League on July 24.—A.P.

M. C. C. TOUR TO BE CANCELLED?

(SEE PAGE 10).

MORE NAVAL STRENGTH FOR FRANCE

PARIS, July 20.

A communique issued by the Ministry of Marine states that M. Campinchi has signed an order for building two new cruisers and six submarines.—Reuter.

Committed For Trial At Old Bailey

LONDON, July 20

Donald Adams who was charged under Official Secrets Act was committed to trial at the Old Bailey. In the course of today's police court hearing, ten witnesses were heard "in camera". The prosecuting council intimated that some of the evidence dealt with Balloonbarrage and a letter to Germany which the prosecution said was stopped.—Reuter.

Japanese To Boycott British Goods

TIENTSIN MOVE FOR PICKETING

Gloomy Outlook For Craigie–Arita Talks

TOKYO, July 20.

MEASURES for the boycott of British goods have been formulated by the Anti-British Boycott Campaign Committee in Tientsin, according to a Japanese despatch.

TO ENFORCE BOYCOTT

The measures include picketing and appointment of special agents to popularise the boycott. Pickets would urge firms and warehouses to suspend sales of British articles but compensation would be paid to firms for loss of trade.

The Committee recommends the organisation of a special control over sales and purchase of British goods.—Reuter.

GLOOMY OUTLOOK

Prospects Of Craigie-Arita Talks

TOKYO, July 20.

Mr. Arita called on the Prime Minister and submitted a report on his talks with Sir Robert Craigie.

Qualified observers, says the Domei Agency, state that the Government stands firm in the claim that Japanese military, political, economic and other measures in the fighting zone must be recognised by Britain, otherwise the talks are likely to break down.—Reuter.

Widening Gulf

LONDON, July 20.

The considerable difference of views between Britain and Japan on the Tientsin issue became more and more clearly revealed as yesterday's talks between Sir Robert Craigie and Mr. Arita progressed, according to Japanese newspapers.—Reuter.

HIGHWAY FOR CHINA

Yunnan-Burma Road In Active Service

CHUNGKING, July 20.

"China's battle against rains seems to be assured of Victory", declared Mr. Harrison Arnold, a representative of the American motor company, on his arrival here after a twelve-day trip through torrential rains along the motor-road linking Yunnan Province with Burma.

Mr. Arnold said that despite rain and landslides, the traffic over the road was able to continue and he expressed the opinion that there was a good chance that a highway of communications would be maintained throughout the rainy season. Within a few hours of landslides, hundreds of peasants had been mobilised and they had cleared the road of obstructions.

According to Chinese quarters one Transport Company is at present operating a thousand lorries between Burma and Kunming, carrying an average of sixty to hundred tons of goods daily.—Reuter.

CHINESE DOLLAR COLLAPSING

SHANGHAI, July 20.

The Chinese dollar relapsed still further closing at 4½ pence.—Reuter.

Jawahar Meets Ministers Again

COLOMBO, July 20.

Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had a conference with the Ministers for two and a quarter hours to-day at Sir Baron Jayatilaka's residence when the repatriation problem was further discussed.

It is understood Pandit Nerhu is meeting the Ministers again on Monday after his return from Kandy.

While there is no sign to indicate whether any progress has been made towards compromise, the fact that the talks would be continued is regarded as a hopeful sign.

Pressed for an indication as to the trend of the talks Sir Baron Jayatilaka replied: "We are considering all points and are meeting again."—A. P.

CONFERENCE OF STEEL CONCERNS

India Govt.'s Solicitude For Consumer

SIMLA, July 20.

With regard to the news telegram recently published in the Press about a proposed conference of various steel interests in India, the Government of India wish to make it clear that, although they have agreed to convene a conference of steel rolling concerns to discuss their marketing problems, they have not accepted in advance the desirability of an agreement being reached between these concerns in regard to the regulation of production, division of markets, etc. in their circular letter of invitation, they have pointed out that the grant of protection to the iron and steel industry has, generally speaking, already raised Indian prices above the level of world prices, and it would not in their opinion be justifiable to impose a further burden upon the consumer by depriving him of the advantage of the effects of fair competition in India.

At the same time, they have recognized that even the consumer's interest may, in the long run, be adversely affected by unfair or predatory competition, and their decision to convene the Conference rests upon the hope that it may be possible to avoid the emergency of such competition.—A. P.

Our Tabulated Adlets

1 Anna Per Word

Minimum Re. 1

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STILL ONE MORE FACILITY is offered to our Adletisers Tabulated Adlets that appear in the "BOMBAY CHRONICLE", if repeated the same evening in the "BOMBAY SENTINEL" will be charged for the "SENTINEL" at half-anna per word per insertion without any further reduction whatsoever.

ADLETS OF PRIVATE NATURE are inserted with Box Numbers and in such cases the six words —Box No. (——), "The Bombay Chronicle",—must be paid for. The management reserves the right to revise any Adlet or refuse publication without assigning any reason for doing so.

BLOCK LETTERED OR TYPEWRITTEN Adlets will ensure correct insertion. No responsibility for any mistake, oversight, misprint, etc., will be accepted by the Management. Replies to the Adlets should be sent for often to avoid heavy congestion at our office.

20. MATRIMONIAL

Wanted accomplished virgin or girl widow, no caste or provincial restriction, for a young M.A., LL.B. respectable Brahaman Lawyer, Municipal Commissioner aged 28, noted in public and literary circles, son of well-known man. Apply Box 12035, "Bombay Chronicle."

42 SITUATION VACANT.

Wanted actor able to give instruction in acting and make-up, etc. Salary up to Rs. 40. Prabhat Movietone College, Bombay 11. (12050)

M. T. B. College, Surat—Wanted a demonstrator. Must be B.Sc. with Principal Physics. Apply before 25th July stating age, qualifications, experience and minimum salary expected to the Principal. (621)

Wanted qualified Agriculturist, experienced in Sugar cane cultivation on modern lines both by mechanical and animal power, capable of holding responsibility of managing farms of about a thousand acres in Bengal. Apply with terms and testimonials to Gopalpur Agricultural Farm Ltd., Gopalpur, Distt. Rajshahi, E.B. Rly. (649)

Wanted in Delhi a Blockmaker, fully qualified and experienced in Etching and Cemra work. Apply with copies of testimonials stating lowest salary acceptable to M. A. A., C/o Doctor Said Ahmad, Gate No. 2, Beadonpura, Karaul Bagh, Delhi. (12047)

141. EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Learn Pitman's, Sloan or Boyd Shorthand by Post. Practical training. Low cost. Diplomas awarded. Booklets free. International Correspondence College, Cocanada. (12048)

Indian Optical Institute Arranges for London Diploma by local examination. Institute Diploma L. O. I. British qualified staff. Session July. Send 1 anna stamp for prospectus. Principal, 22, Chowringhee, Calcutta. (11953)

652. MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Outfitting Reduced Brogue Shoes Rs. 12/8; Collars Semi Stiff -/12/-; Felt Hat Rs. 7/8; Lisle Socks Rs. 1/4; Pyjama Suits Rs. 7/8; Asquiths, opposite Clock Tower, Bombay. (622)

Public Notices

GOVERNMENT Announcements Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates:—

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Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittances in advance and state clearly whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the Classified.

NOTICE

Date of submission of tenders for supplying 6" Dia. Ventilating Columns is hereby extended from 18th July to 5th August, 1939.

(Sd.) H. M. PATEL,
Municipal Engineer,
Ahmedabad Municipality.
18th July, 1939.
653.

G.I.P. RLY.—TENDERS

The CONTROLLER OF STORES, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay 13, invites tenders for the purchase of Waste Paper and Old Records, old Hollerith Cards, old surplus Tally Cards, old Roneodex Cards and Office Sweepings for the period of one year commencing 1st September, 1939. Price per copy of tender form Rs. 2/- which amount will not be refunded. Closing date 16th August, 1939 at 3 P.M. (S.T.) Tender form obtainable from the Controller of Stores' Office. Payment by cheque, postal orders and postage stamps will not be accepted. (635)

SECRETARY, PUNJAB AND N.W.F.P. JOINT PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, LAHORE.

Invites applications from British Indian subjects preferably of Punjabi domicile, not later than the 10th August, 1939, on prescribed form (obtainable free from him), accompanied by treasury or money order receipt for Rs. 5/- for a temporary non-gazetted post of ASSISTANT TO INDUSTRIAL CHEMIST (CERAMICS) in Subordinate service. No age limit. Qualifications: B.Sc. in Ceramics of a recognised University preferably British. Works experience of about five years duration. Research experience desirable. Pay: Rs. 200-10-300 per mensem. Government servants eligible if permitted by authority. Further particulars on application. (617)

P. W. D.

SEALED PERCENTAGE RATE TENDERS for treating the terraces with colas, etc. to Development Department Chawls at (1) Naigaum, (2) DeLisle Road, (3) Sewri, will be received in the office of the undersigned on TUESDAY, the 25th July, 1939, upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) (2 p.m. on Saturdays), except the day of receiving tenders.

Tender forms with specification at Rs. 2 each and other particulars may be obtained on any working day upto 4 p.m. (S.T.) (2 p.m. on Saturdays), except the day of receiving tenders.

B. P. JAGTAP,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.
Bombay, 18th July, 1939.
652.

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY.

Estates & Land Management Department.

NOTICE OF AUCTION.

THE RIGHT of occupation of 10 and 8 shops respectively in the newly constructed semi-permanent sheds at Sewri and Worli—one for selling Tobacco and one for Flour Mill, one for a Tea Shop and the rest for general purposes other than the above—will be put up for a Public Auction on 25-7-1939, in the Office of the undersigned at 3 p.m. (S.T.) subject to the terms and conditions which can be inspected on application to the undersigned in his Office during Office hours on any working day except Saturday.

H. M. ABHYANKAR,
L.C.E., M.I.E. (Ind).
Estate Agent and Land Manager.
Bombay, dated 20-7-1939.
627.

Public Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE HAVING BEEN GIVEN of the loss of Policy numbered 5372 on the life of Mr. Natividade S. Pereira a duplicate will be issued unless objection is lodged with us within one month from this date.

MANAGER,
The Assian Assurance Co., Ltd.,
Bombay.
Date 21st July 1939.
(12054)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 534 of 1939.

Messrs. AMRATLAL KALIDAS & CO., a firm ... Plaintiffs.
vs.
Messrs. SAPAT & CO., a firm ..... Defendants.

UPON reading the Affidavit of Damodar Maganlal, dated the 20th June, 1939, LET all parties concerned attend the Sitting Judge in Chambers on the 4th August, 1939, at 11-0 a.m. (S.T.) on the hearing of the Plaintiffs' application that they be at liberty to sign judgment in this suit against the Defendants for Rs. 10,879-9-3 interest, costs and interest on judgment and that the Defendants be also ordered to pay the costs of this application and the Order to be made thereon.

Dated this 21st day of June, 1939.

(Sd.) R. D. DESAI & CO.,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

This Chamber Summons is taken out by Messrs. R. D. Desai and Co., Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

To.
Messrs. SAPAT & CO.,
The Defendants abovenamed.
658.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION

Summary Suit No. 909 of 1938.

GOVIND BABAJI SAKARE, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Kumbharwada, North Brook Street, Bombay. ..... Plaintiff.
versus
MURLIDHAR PANDHARINATH GUJAR of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Khetwadi, near Olympia Cinema Theatre, Golpitha, Bombay. .... Defendant.

To.
MURLIDHAR PANDHARINATH GUJAR, Esqr.,
Defendant abovenamed.

GEORGE VI, by the Grace of God, etc.

WHEREAS the plaintiff abovenamed has instituted a suit in this Court against you the abovenamed defendant under rule 2 of Order XXXVII of the Code of Civil Procedure, 1908 for Rs. 3,150|2|7 due under a Promissory Note, dated the 24th day of November, 1937, with interest on Rs. 3,000 at the rate of 12 annas per cent. per month from the 16th day of June, 1938, till judgment, you are hereby summoned to cause an appearance to be entered for you, within ten days from the serve hereof, in default whereof the plaintiff will be entitled at any time after the expiration of such ten days to obtain a decree for possession and/or as the case may be for any sum not exceeding the sum of Rs. 3,150|2|7 and interest as aforesaid, and costs, together with such interest, if any as the Court may order.

If you cause an appearance to be entered for you, the plaintiff will thereafter serve upon you a summons for judgment at the hearing of which you will be entitled to ask the Court for leave to defend the suit.

Leave to defend may be obtained if you satisfy the Court by affidavit or otherwise that there is a defence to the suit on the merits, or that it is reasonable that you should be allowed to defend the suit.

WITNESS, Sir John William Fisher Beaumont, Knight, Chief Justice, at Bombay, aforesaid this 13th day of August 1938.

Seal of the High Court at Bombay

TAHIRALI,
For Prothonotary & Senior Master.

TAHIRALI.

Sealed.
The 13th day of August, 1938.
Messrs JOSHI & CO.,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
(656)

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that KRISHNANATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN and VISHWANATH RAMCHANDRA PRADHAN, both of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants, have agreed to sell the undermentioned property to my client.

All persons having or claiming any estate or interest by way of Sale, Mortgage, transfer lease, exchange, gift, devise, bequest, trust, share, inheritance, possession, charge, lien or otherwise howsoever in or to the said property or any part thereof are hereby required to give notice thereof to the undersigned at his Office at Radha-Nivas, Chhabildas Road, Dadar, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, after which period the sale will be completed without any regard to any such claims and such claims, if any, will be considered as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of land containing by admeasurement 272 sq. yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 16499, New No. 7283, Cadastral Survey No. 302 of Parel Sewree Division, New Survey No. 38 Parel Village, together with the messuages, tenements or building standing thereon assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under F Ward No. 2668, Old Street No. 1362, New Street No. 72, all which are situate at and on the North Side of Parel Village Road at Bombay in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay and are bounded on or towards the East by a passage and beyond that by the property of Shapurji Dadabhoy Daruwalla, on or towards the South by the property of Shapurji Dadabhoy, on or towards the West by open Municipal Plots, on or towards the North by the property of Kamalabai Anantrao Dadarkar.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1939.

G. P. TAMHANE, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader for the Purchaser.
(663)

NOTICE OF SALE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that in exercise of the power of sale reserved to them under an Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 22nd day of July, 1936, made between Bai JENABAI, wife (now widow) of Abdul Karim of the one part and themselves of the other part Messrs. Virji Peraj, Bhimji Premji, Ranchhoddas Jethabhai, Ramji Tejpal, Naranji Tejpal, Shamji Oomersey, Hirji Lakhmidas and Purshotam Chaturbhuj of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitants being the Mortgagees have contracted to sell the undermentioned property to our client Mr. ABUBAKER ABDUL LATIF.

All persons having any claims against or to the said property by way of inheritance, mortgage, sale, gift, lease, lien, charge, trust, share, partition, maintenance, easement, possession, assignment or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at 41-45, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay, within ten days from the date hereof otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim and the same (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE SCHEDULE OF THE PROPERTY

ALL THAT piece or parcel of perpetual Fazandari land or ground together with the messuages, tenements or buildings standing thereon situate at Kambekar Street, Memon Moholla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 335 (in Collector's Record 342) square yards or thereabouts and bearing Collector's Old No. 76 and Collector's New No. 1609, New Survey No. 1323 (part) and Cadastral Survey No. 1144 of Mandvi Division and the buildings whereon are assessed by the Bombay Municipality under B Ward No. 1011 and New Street Nos. 171-175 and bounded as follows: that is to say, on or towards the West by the Kambekar Street aforesaid, on or towards the East by sweepers passage, on or towards the South by the property of Haji Mahomed Abbu and on or towards the North by the property of Haji Dawood Hali Alias.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1939.

MINOCHEHER MANCHERSHAH
HIRALAL & CO.,
Purchaser's Solicitors.
(657)

Legal Notices

HIGH COURT.

O. O. C. J.

Summary Suit No. 944 of 1939.

KHAN SAHEB TEHMURAS GUSTADJI DALA ... Plaintiff.
vs.
E. F. NEILSON ..... Defendant.

To.
The Defendant abovenamed.

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that the Plaintiff has filed the above Suit against you for recovery of Rs. 8,915 due upon your demand Promissory Note, dated the 10th October, 1938, with interest thereon at 4 per cent. per annum from 11th July, 1939, till judgment costs of this suit and further simple interest on judgment at the rate of six per cent. per annum till payment.

Please further note, that in default of your causing an appearance to be entered for you within 10 days from the date hereof, the Plaintiff, will be entitled at any time thereafter to obtain an 'exparte' Decree against you.

Dated this 20th day of July, 1939.

SHAH & CO.,
Attorneys for the Plaintiff.
655.

Auction Sales

GANDHI & CO.
Government Auctioneers

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE IMMOVABLE PROPERTY AT DHABOO STREET.

Messrs. GANDHI & CO., Auctioneers will, under instructions from Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee Sheth Lakhmidas Chanda Ramji and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors Bai Sarabai widow of Esmailjee Amarbhai, Fidahussein Esmailjee and Jakirhussein Esmailjee, Mahomedali Esmailjee, Dawoodbhai Esmailjee, Aminabai Esmailjee, Rukhiabai Esmailjee and Babibai Esmailjee in pursuance of the power of sale contained in the Indenture of Transfer of Mortgage dated 19th day of May, 1936 sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned immovable property THIS DAY (FRIDAY), the 21st day of July, 1939, at 4-30 P.M. (S.T.) on the Premises.

ALL that piece of quit and ground rent land with dwelling house situate at Dhaboo Street admeasuring 108 square yards or thereabouts and registered by the Collector under New Survey No. 4596 and assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 6865 Street No. 79-81.

For further Particulars and Conditions of Sale please apply to Messrs. Nanu Hormasjee & Co., Attorneys for the Mortgagee or to the Undesigned.

GANDHI & CO

FOURTH
Full House
Drawing Week!

Shree RANJIT'S
Colossal Marathi
Musical

SANT TULSIDAS

Starring: PAGNIS, Vasanti; Leela Chitnis, & K. Datey

Directed by JAYANT DESAI
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GREATEST HIT!

MERA LALL

WITH
MOTHER INDIA'S STAR CAST
TO-MORROW
AT
CAPITOL

NASIK BANKERS SEE SARDAR PATEL

Grievances Of Rural Sowkars

Mr. V. K. Dhage, member of the managing Committee of the Maharashtra Chamber of Commerce and Mr. B. L. Phadnis, Ag. Secretary, together with Seth Punamchand Onkardas, President, the Nasik Jilha Vyapari Conference and some other representatives waited on Mr. Vallabhbhai Patel on July 18.

They placed before him the grievances of the indigenous Bankers in lieu of the Agriculturist Debtors' Relief Act, Tenancy Act, and the Money Lenders' Act. They pointed out as to how the Banking is going to suffer and thereby hit the credit in the moffusil; bringing no benefit to the agriculturists.

It was pointed out how the present adjustments of debts is detrimentral to the interests of the creditors and as a consequence of which trade and commerce are going to suffer heavily. The way out of this difficult position was pointed out by recommending to issue Debenture Bonds to the creditors. The necessity of including a local Sowkar while constituting the Board of Conciliation was stressed, as the same is going to facilitate the proceedings of the Board.

Besides this, many other points affecting the Bankers and the agriculturists were discussed. Sardar Vallabhbhai gave a very patient hearing and assured to consider the policy of the Government in the matter and try to redress the grievances.

MORE SUB-COMMITTEES FOR NATIONAL PLANNING

BOMBAY, July 20.

With the Hon. Mr. V. Ramdas Pantulu as Chairman, the Rural Marketing and Finance Sub-Committee has been constituted under the National Planning Committee. Other members are Dr. S. R. Sen (Secretary), Mr. Vaikuntlal L. Mehta, Dr. B. V. Naidu (Annamalai University), Mr. R. G. Saraiya, (Bombay), Prof. B. V. Mukerjee, (Patna University), Mr. S. C. Muzumdar (Bombay), Messrs. P. S. Nayak (Bangalore), Kishen Prasad (Bombay), Dr. A. I. Quereshi (Hyderabad) and Dr. M. D. Patel (Baroda).

Sir M. Visweswarayya has accepted to be Chairman of the Rivers Training and Irrigation Sub-Committee. Dr. M. N Saha of the Calcutta University will act as Secretary and Nawab Ali Nawaz Jung of Hyderabad will be a member. All Provincial Governments and States have been invited to depute representatives on the Sub-Committee. Officers of certain Governments have been appointed as experts on this Sub-Committee and final sanction of the Governments concerned in this behalf is awaited.

The Sub-Committee on soil conservation and afforestation will comprise of Mr. J. N. Mukerji, (Chairman), and Prof. S. P. Agharkar of Calcutta (Secretary). Representatives of Governments of Kashmir, Madras, United Provinces, Bihar and Orissa have been invited to work on this Committee. —A. P.

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OF THE PICTURE WHICH DEFIES MONSOON!

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Starring:
KANAN, NAWAB, PAHARI
FOURTH GREAT WEEK
AT
KRISHNA
DAILY: 4-30, 7-15 & 10 P.M.

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6,000 BIDI WORKERS ON STRIKE

Union's Fight To Improve Their Lot

Mr. Laljee Pendse, General Secretary, the Bombay Bidi Workers' Union writes:—

There are about 20,000 men and women engaged in the indigenous Bidi industry in the city alone, rotting under miserable conditions of life. Though voluminous, it is one of the backward and unorganised industry and therefore the conditions of work are irregular. These hang on the whim of employers.

Rates for the very same sorts vary from place to place. Labour which is unskilled is easy to be replaced, and this fact keeps the workers under constant threat of unemployment. We have no big factories in Bombay. They are all small shops and workplaces scattered all over the city employing from two to fifty men.

This makes a unified organisation difficult. Vast majority of Labour comes from the most backward Telugu speaking communities. This naturally prevents their social association with other workers and keeps them segregated. Again over 60 per cent of the employed are women. These by nature are docile and submissive. Therefore chances of resistance are remote.

These are some of the peculiarities of this industry on which pounces the craft-intelligence of the trader and exploits them to their fullest extent.

The making of a thousand bidies involves about 11 hours a day. Three hours for cutting the leaves and seven for rolling. The whole process takes 12 or 13 hours. Taken a ten-hour day, it would mean an earning of 4 annas.

Apart from this starvation-standard of wages, peculiarities of the industry also provide for chances to michief, and all sorts of stories are current.

Every worker is forced to pay a quarter of an anna daily for "charity." The 20,000 workers thus annually contribute—or in other words are robbed—a princely amount of Rs. 120,000. Where does this money go, they have no right to know. The workers insist on the abolition of the "forced" subscription.

Abuse and maltreatment is rampant and even beating is often complained. Young women are often objects of vile jokes and one can infer how conditions are easy for taking ill-advantage of the helplessness of women

"BURSTING POINT" REACHED

All this has been going on for years and grievances were accumulating till they reached a bursting point on the 11th instant when the suppressed feeling rose in revolt. Workers on that day declared a strike and by now it has reached wide proportions.

It is very difficult to workers employed to ascertain the exact number of strikers for the simple reason, that, they are scattered all over the City. From the incomplete data available so far, the strike seems to have affected odd 500 shops with over 6,000 workers.

Curiously enough the Labour Commissioner feels absolutely unconcerned about the strike. A letter on behalf of the workers on strike was sent to him on 11th instant requesting him to intervene. The letter seems to have gone unheeded so far.

Big processions and meetings take place every day. A huge meeting was held on Sunday last where the Bombay Bidi Workers' Union was formed. The meeting formulated the following demands:—

Restoration of cuts in rates on all sorts; Display of a rate-board and maintenance of attendance register in each shop; Exactions in the name of 'Dharmadaya' (charity) should be stopped; Abuse and maltreatment should stop; No separate and secluded places for women; No extra work as cleansing the shop etc.; No victimisation for the strike.

Workers Arrested

Five workers who it is alleged brought to bear undue pressure on loyal Bidi workers were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on Thursday evening.

It may be recalled a Bidi Workers' strike is in progress since the 11th instant.

CHOLERA IN AFGHANISTAN.

All intending travellers proceeding to Iran 'via' Mirjawa are warned that owing to the outbreak of cholera in Afghanistan the Iranian authorities will detain all travellers from India 'via' Mirjawa in quarantine at the frontier. Further, it is not yet known whether anti-cholera inoculation certificates will be accepted by the authorities for exemption from such quarantine.

Bombay "bidi" workers who are on strike held a meeting on Kamgar Maidan, Parel on Wednesday evening, when Mrs. Usha Dange presided. Photo shows one of the labour leaders addressing the meeting.

PROHIBITION IN BOMBAY

A notification in the Bombay Government "Gazette" says that the Government of Bombay prohibit with effect from August 1, the import into, transport into within or from or export from the Bombay Prohibition area of country liquor, toddy, foreign portable liquors such as wines, spirits and beer and of hemp drugs, including charas, with certain provisos.

DRUG PERMITS

Three offices for the issue of interim permits for the use of ganja, bhang or opium, operative after total prohibition is enforced in Bombay, were opened in Bombay and the suburbs to-day. An office was opened in the Central Excise Station in the city, another in the office of the Inspector of Excise Bandra, and the third in the office of the Inspector of Excise at Thana.

LOTHIAN AND THE DELUSIVE DRUG

"Alcohol is a delusive drug. It makes those under its influence believe they are happy. The temperance man is as happy all the time as the man under the influence of liquor, who, when not under its influence, is driven back to it by a craving. Older men of business have a responsibility in influencing young people by their example"—Lord Lothian, "Ambassador-designate to the United States, and a teetotaller of 25 years' standing."

"To win the best in life one must value one's mind and body as they would value a brand new bat. I strongly advise young people to be teetotal and play with a straight bat, not only in cricket, but in whatever walk of life they are concerned."—"Len Hutton" (World's Record Batsman).

SUCCESS OF PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

Activities For April

The Report of the Prohibition Department, Ahmedabad, for the work done during April last is given below:

"The Prohibition Day was celebrated on the 6th April 1939 when Hon'ble Mr. K. M. Munshi presided. After the celebrations the report of the Prohibition Department was read. The Chief Supervisor was glad to state that Prohibition was a great success in Ahmedabad. It had taken root in the hearts of the people and it was reasonable to hope it would continue to do so in the future. The people were able to understand by means of usual instructions and entertainment lantern lectures, cinemas the importance of the scheme. The various committees had done invaluable work during the whole year. The propaganda carried on in this connection was marvellously successful in impressing upon the minds of the people the danger of "drink."

The Prohibition Department had worked with extreme vigilance, and they had secured immense support from the Excise and Police Departments. They were able to unearth a number of cases of smuggling illicit liquor. They detected a few cases when liquor was hidden in fields.

The demand for permits was not very great and very few Hindus asked for them.

The Prohibition Department hopes that the members would work with the re-doubled energy in the coming years and make it a complete success."

PROHIBITION IN AHMEDABAD

Working Satisfactorily

The prohibition scheme in Ahmedabad is taking root in Ahmedabad and the people have begun to understand the dangers and evils of drinking liquor, says a press note giving results for the fortnight ended 31st last.

Though a few cases of smuggling were recorded, it can be safely stated that prohibition is working satisfactorily in Ahmedabad. The Excise and the Police are giving great help to the Prohibition Department and are responsible in checking the illicit flow of liquor into Ahmedabad.

Though there has been a great decrease in the smuggling of liquor, the dealing in drugs, like opium, has not decreased Figures show that they are the same as last year.

Mill Workers To Celebrate Prohibition Day At Ahmedabad

Mr. Maganlal Patel, General Secretary, Mill Kamdar Union in his appeal to the workers states that 21st of July is the anniversary day for a great occasion. This was the day when the Bombay Government inaugurated the prohibition movement for the first time in Ahmedabad. Prohibition has been a great boon to the domestic life of the workers, and raised the cultural level of the working class. At the same time it has not raised the purchasing power of the workers.

Last year at the time of inauguration of the prohibition, the Ahmedabad workers took great part in it. The Mill Kamdar also participated very actively in it. He appeals on behalf of Mill Kamdar Union to the workers to participate in the meeting and procession and make it a success on that day.

Prohibition In Karwar District

(From Our Correspondent).

Last year Ankola and Kumta talukas were declared to be dry areas but total prohibition will now be introduced in these two talukas with effect from September next. The other talukas and Pethas of the District will be declared to be dry area with effect from 1st September. There is a District Committee already formed and a local committee for Karwar taluka was formed last week with the Municipal President, Rao Saheb Telang, as the President. There are 15 members on the committee representing all communities and the Vice-President is Mr. J. A. G. Coelho—who was the Vice-President of the D. L. B. during the last triennium. The Secretary of this Committee is Mr. B. S. Mavinkurve, the Chairman of the Karwar Municipality. Mr. P. S. Kamat has been appointed as Treasurer and Joint Secretary.

As Karwar Taluka is bounded on the north by Goa territory there is a heavy responsibility on this Committee to make it impossible for Goa liquor to be imported illicitly in this taluka. The active workers on the committee are sure to do their utmost to make prohibition complete success.

NO INTERIM REVISION APPLICATIONS

Thana Judge On Right Of Revision

(From Our Correspondent)

THANA, July 20.

"The right of revision can only come into being when the case is decided by the Magistrate. It was never intended to allow what are essentially summary proceedings to be capable of having many interim revision applications to be put up throughout and thus capable of being dragged out to any length" observing thus, the Thana Sessions Judge dismissed with costs yesterday two miscellaneous Revision applications filed by the Kurla Municipality against the orders passed by the Resident Magistrate, First Class, Kurla Mr. R. K. Raje, on "interim" applications in connections with the two appeals under section 111 (1) of the Bombay Municipal Boroughs Act.

The facts of the case are that Mr. A. M. Fitwala and Chandubai Dholkawala who owned properties in Kurla Municipal limits being in arrears, the Kurla Municipality issued demand notices under section 110 of the Municipal Boroughs Act. The parties lodged appeals in the court of the Kurla Resident Magistrate First Class. The Municipality's preliminary objections raised in both the appeals were overruled by the Magistrate and appeal proceedings went on.

Aggrieved by the Magistrate's decision, the Municipality came in revision with the result stated above. Mr. I. R. Athaide, Advocate who appeared for the respondents raised a preliminary objection stating that the Municipality is not entitled to come on revision unless and until the appeals are decided under section 111 (1) of the Municipal Boroughs Act. The objection was allowed by the Judge and the revision applications dismissed with costs. Mr. M. V. Hegde appeared for the Municipality.

Activities Of Indian Benevolent Society, Basrah

(From A Correspondent)

BASRA (By Mail).

At the Second Anniversary of the Indian Benevolent Society, Basrah Mr. Amernath presided. After two minutes' silence in respect and memory of His Late Majesty King Ghazi I, the Hon. Secretary read the Report for the year 1938-'39. He stated in the report that the membership had increased to a great extent and that the Society had done much good to the people of Basrah in every possible way. It had taken keen interest in the sick people lying in hospitals, Indians in Basrah who were without money, and the deserving poor. The Society had entertained a number of Indian visitors during the preceding year.

The Secretary stated that the financial position of the Society was quite good. He thanked those members who had rendered great service in collecting the funds, and also thanked some Indians who had contributed magnanimously towards the Funds.

MEMORANDUM TO BOMBAY PREMIER

Request To Revive Memory Of The Late Hakim Ajmal Khan

Hakim Ataurrehman Qasmi, Professor Jamia Tibbia of Delhi has issued the following memorandum to the press for the Premier of Bombay, in connection with the inauguration ceremony of the Bombay Ayurvedic College that is to be held shortly:—

"Seth Nand Lal of Bombay deserves congratulations for his beneficent gift of 3 1/2 lacs of rupees for Ayurvedic College and Hospital to encourage Ayurvedic Treatment. The Bombay Congress Ministry also deserves congratulations for their promise to bear all recurring expenses of the College and the Hospital. This step is praiseworthy and should be followed by other Provinces but I humbly request the Congress Government and Sethji to encourage Tibb-i-Unani side by side with Ayurvedic just as Late Hakim Ajmal Khan of hallowed memory did, when he started a joint College of Ayurvedic and Unani. This would help in producing healthy atmosphere for Nationalism and the country would be happier by it. I hope and trust that the Bombay Premier and Sethji would not turn a deaf ear to my request and would encourage Unani in the same rank as that the Ayurvedic.

Around The Courts

Bombay, Thursday.

Sub-Inspector G. G. Gawde, of the Bombay C.I.D., was the victim of a pick-pocket on July 9.

Rangappa Hanmayya, the man in question was placed to-day before the Chief Presidency Magistrate on a charge of committing theft.

The Magistrate directed the accused to be bound over in a sum of Rs. 25 for six months.

Inquest Adjourned

An unidentified body was found lying at Princess Street on Tuesday in a drunken state. He was removed to the G. T. Hospital, where he died. His relations have not been traced.

For report of Chemical Analyser the inquest was adjourned to August 4.

Knocked Down By Tram Tram

Ganpat Govind Khedekar (70) was knocked down by a tram car on Sandhurst Road near Round Temple junction on Wednesday. He died in the J. J. Hospital.

Pundalik Krishna deposed at the inquest that the deceased was his uncle whose both eyes were defective.

When witness went to the hospital, the deceased was unable to speak as he had sustained severe injuries to his head.

As the principal witness was not present in the court, the inquest was adjourned to July 21.

LUCKNOW, July 20.—It is understood that the U.P. Government have sanctioned a remission of Rs. 26,09,410 and suspensions of Rs. 3,98,237 of revenue up to July 13 for the Rabi crop of 1346 Fasli. —United Press.

THE realization that good health is the most precious of possessions—an essential to the welfare and happiness of all members of the family—accounts for the universal adoption of "Qvaltine" as the supreme family beverage.

Correct and adequate nourishment is the foundation of "all the year round" good health. Such nourishment is abundantly provided by delicious "Ovaltine" which is a complete and perfect food, containing every single nutritive element necessary for creating and maintaining health, strength and vitality.

"Ovaltine" is scientifically prepared according to secret processes and formulae from Nature's finest tonic foods—ripe barley malt and fresh creamy cow's milk, together with valuable natural phosphatides and vitamins. Unlike imitations, "Ovaltine" does not contain any cheap ingredients to give bulk and lower manufacturing cost. "Ovaltine" stands in a class alone—there is nothing like it. Insist therefore on "Ovaltine" and reject substitutes.

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OE/7/39

Negation Of Limited Monarchy

Aney's Criticism Of Nizam's Reforms Proposals: Suggestions For Improvement

BOMBAY: July 20.

"The announcement of the constitutional reforms made yesterday clearly indicates the limits to which the Government of His Exalted Highness the Nizam is prepared to go to reconcile public opinion and meet political demands of its subjects. I have no doubt that they will disappoint all those who expected that some real beginning of Responsible Government and a genuine democracy would be made by the State and a new Era of popular Government with some real responsibility transferred to people from the Sovereign would be ushered in."

"The very terms," Mr. Aney said, "in which the constitutional position of the Ruler of the State is described amount to a negation of the principle of constitutional monarchy which ought to be the main objective of every effort of constitutional reforms. The Ruler is described as "both the supreme head of the State and an embodiment of peoples' sovereignty." It is urged that "hence it is that in such a polity, the head of the State not merely retains the powers to confirm or veto any piece of legislation but also enjoys a special prerogative to make or unmake its executive or change the machinery of Government. Such a sovereignty forms the basis on which the present constitution rests and has to be preserved."

NO DECLARATION OF PEOPLES' RIGHTS.

The Government of H. E. H. the Nizam in announcing the reforms particularly emphasised these observations and add that they regard this declaration as fundamental. In this announcement no attempt whatever is made to declare the fundamental rights of the people but on the contrary, a declaration of the position of the Ruler is made to announce to the world and all those who are concerned that the basis of Government at present and hereafter shall be the retention and preservation of a despotic Ruler in the State. It may be benevolent or malevolent in accordance with the personal pleasure of the Ruler for the time being. It is a negation of constitutional monarchy in that State for all time to come.

POSITION OF MUSLIMS.

Another reactionary feature of the announcement and which also promises to be of a permanent and abiding nature is the statement defining the position of Muslim community. The Council have upheld the so-called convention that there should be equality of members between Hindus and Muhammadans in the representation given in the legislature. That the community which hardly constitutes 12 per cent of the entire population and one that constitutes more than 87 per cent should be treated alike for the purpose of representation is certainly not indicative of any spirit of impartiality or a burning desire to meet out equal treatment to all communities in the realm, but an undeniable and a very demonstrative proof of a strong bias of communalism of those, who rule the State. No sensible man can be deceived by the lame excuse given in support of this over-representation to a minority to cut down for ever the growth of a real democracy in Hyderabad State. The 'firman' said: "Besides the importance of the Muslim community in the State by virtue of its historical position and its status in the body politic it is so obvious that it cannot be reduced to a status of minority in the Assembly."

HINDUS IN PERPETUAL MINORITY.

Government have accepted 50 per cent representation for Muhammadans as against 50 per cent for the Hindus even for all representative bodies which will include District Boards, Municipalities and Panchayats. No consideration of numerical strength in the population, fiscal contribution to the funds of the State or the property qualification can dissuade the Government from this path of establishing Muhammadan domination over the Hindu population of the State. It is now officially announced that the Muhammadans by a virture of being the co-religionists of the Ruling Family have a superior status and they cannot be a minority in spite of their small numbers and the principles governing the position of a minority in a democratic state do not apply to them.

This is an euphimistic way of telling the Hindu population that it can never claim and enjoy the rights and privileges which a majority population naturally do without any safeguard in any civilised democratic state. They are like beasts of burden to bear the heavy yoke on their necks of taxation. But in the privileges their share is limited in such a way as to keep them in a state of perpetual minority. This is certainly not making any step for democracy but on the other hand laying down strong foundations of a communal autocracy in the State. The adoption of the above policy takes away most of the benefits which a system of joint electorate is expected to yield. That reform is not a step in the right direction and one of relieving features of the constitution. But it is in such a setting as to be least effective in the yielding of desired results.

SHARE IN PUBLIC SERVICES.

The purpose of substitution of the so-called economic interests for the generally accepted territorial basis for division in the State into electoral constituency is too transparent to mislead anybody. There was a need in view of the preponderance of the Muslim elements in all the Government services that the ratio of 50 per cent at least should have been definitely laid down for the Hindus in the recruitment of the services to be hereafter made. But the extension of that principle in the matter of services has been rejected in the name of merits and efficiency. It is within the recollection of the older members of the present generation that most of the responsible posts in the State were held by the Hindus and a small fraction by the Muhammadans only 40 years ago. The capacity of the Hindus in Hyderabad State for administrative and executive offices does not therefore stand in need of any trial. Most of the injustice which the Hindus have been suffering from is due to practical elimination of that element from public services. It is impossible for people to feel any confidence in the impartiality of the appointment of boards of various departments and even in the Hyderabad Civil Service Committee itself. There must be a statutory obligation on them to include in their selection not less than 50 per cent Hindus. There will be no dearth of competent candidates if the Mulki Rule be strictly observed and enforced. That is the most urgently needed reform but popular demand on this point seems to have gone unnoticed.

STATUTORY COMMITTEE.

I would have welcomed the creation of a statutory body to which all matters of disputes arising out of religious and social usages, rights and observances of the people will be referred. But it appears to me from the language used in the 'Firman' that the powers of this committee besides merely advisory are confined to the consideration of memorials and petitions made by people. The portfolio of Hindu religion, religious endowment and religious customs etc. should be in charge of a purely Hindu committee and should be entirely separated from the ecclesiastical department of the State. The recommendations on the point of civil liberty and religious freedom require a good deal of explanation and clarification in order to be thoroughly intelligible. What the State precisely proposes to do in order to do away with the existing disabilities is not clearly indicated anywhere.

Reference is made to the creation of a certain machinery to deal with these problems hereafter. The State knows categorically the demands for which the agitation has been going on. It must, therefore, in the interests of peace and order make a clear and unambiguous announcement to the effect that the present disabilities as regards worship, religious congregation, procession, preaching, sacrifice etc., shall at once disappear and all circulars and instructions creating the same will be repealed forthwith. Such a statement may go a long way to ease the situation and help restoration of a calm and peaceful atmosphere."

OPPORTUNITY FOR FREE DISCUSSION.

Concluding Mr. Aney says: "The present Reforms will give a greater opportunity for a free discussion of public questions inside legislature as well as outside, on the platform and in the press, provided they are administered by officers of the State in a proper spirit. H. E.H. the Nizam should have given public advice to his own officers to change their narrow spirit of communalism and cultivate a broad and non-communal and national outlook in the discharge of their public duty. There is no scope for a system of responsible Government or thorough democracy out of the structure of reforms now announced. But there is a possibility, however, of the existing despotic system being more and more smoothed in the light of public criticism and public opinion.

"If the Government will be prepared to modify the scheme adumbrated by them with a view to, in the first place clearly to define the object to be, establishment of responsible government and in the second place also to give recognition to the rights of majority population in the matter of adequate representation in public services, the legislatures and other representative institutions, I hope that the Hyderabad State people may be reconciled to accept them tentatively, preserving their right to agitate for further enlargement of their powers and privileges in a constitutional manner hereafter. It also depends largely on the attitude of the State or its admirers."—United Press.

ON THE AIR

Bombay—I Programme

244 metres (1,231 kc/s)

8-0 Keep fit 8-10 Naats 8-20 News in English 8-30 Qawwalis 8-45 Ghazals and geets

12-30 p.m. Ahmed Dilawar 12-50 Three inimitables 1-0 Market rates 1-10 Mutual understanding 1-25 Khamsa Naat 1-30 Music 2-30 Musical prelude 2-35 Telegraphy and Telephony 2-50 Alien Air 3-0 Bradman by Vijay Merchant 6-0 Sonibai Mulgaonker 6-10 Hamid Husain 6-15 Conglomeration of choruses 6-25 Readings from Marathi books 6-30 Ahmed Dilawar 6-50 Sonibai Mulgaonkar 7-0 His Masterpiece (Marathi) by M. K. Patwardhan 7-15 Bombay Radio orchestra 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 Ahmed Dilawar 8-0 Film Review 8-15 Brij-ki-Hori 8-30 Teach yourself about religion by Archbishop of Bombay 8-45 Ahmed Dilawar 8-55 Local News and Announcements 9-0 News in Hindustani 9-15 News in English 9-35 Gayanacharya Ramkrishna Buva Vaze 10-30 Epilogue

Bombay—II Programme

31.4 metres (9,550 kc/s)

8-0 to 9-0 a.m. & 12--30 p.m. to 3-15 As in Bombay 1

61.48 metres (4,880 kc/s)

6-0 Children's hour: (English) by Aunt Hilda 7-0 to 9-35 As in Bombay 1 9-35 Radio quartet 10-0 Leo D'Souza: Tenor 10-10 Radio Quartet 10-30 Epilogue

Delhi—I Programme

338.6 metres (886 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. Recitation from Quran 7-45 Naat-i-Rasul 7-50 Nachma-i Allahu 7-55 Rashid Ahmed Ajmeri & Pa

12-0 noon Marafat

12-48 p.m. Geet 1-0 p.m. For Dancing 6-0 News in English 6-10 Rashid Ahmed Ajmeri 6-30 Afsana (Hindustani) by Mirza Mohammad Said 6-45 Nibha Sen Gupta 7-0 Radio Orchestra 7-5 Muhammad Shafi 7-25 Talib Husain 7-30 Benazirbai 7-45 For villagers 8-30 Muhmad Shafi 8-40 Rashid Ahmed Ajmeri 8-50 Benazirbai 9-35 Press 1 9-50 Their own choice

Delhi—II Programme

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

7-30 to 8-30 a.m. 12-0 to 2-0 p.m As in Delhi 1

60.48 metres (4,960 kc/s)

6-0 As in Delhi 1 6-10 Benazirbai 6-30 As in Delhi 1 6-45 Kairana school 7-0 Rashid Ahmed Ajmeri and party 7-15 Nibha Sen Gupta 7-30 Sut Mind 7-40 Muhmad Safi 8-10 Kumari Nibha Sen Gupta 8-10 Radio orchestra 8-20 Duets from the screen 8-30 As in Delhi 1 9-50 For music lovers.

Delhi—III Programme

19.62 metres (15.290 kc/s)

7-30 a.m. to 8-30 & 12-0 noon to 2-0 As in Delhi 1

31.3 metres (9,590 kc/s)

6-0 to 7-45 As in Delhi 1 7-45 to 8-30 As in Delhi 2 8-30 to 10-30 As in Delhi 1

Lahore—Programme

276 metres (1,086 kc/s)

7-0 p.m. Channun Khan 6-15 Ata Muhammad 6-30 Ferozabai 6-45 Ustad Abdul Karim Khan 6-50 Misri Naghma 6-55 Sardar Husain 7-5 Ata Muhmad 7-20 Channun Khan 7-35 Aghtaribai Faizabadi 7-45 For countryside 8-15 Channun Khan 8-30 Ata Muhamad 8-40 Ferozabai 9-35 Ferozabai 9-58 Pandit Omkar Nath Thakur 10-0 Kentucky Minstrels

Peshawar—Programme

(Broadcasts on 200 metres (1,500 kc/s) from 7 to 10-30 p.m. relaying Delhi programme from 8 p.m.)

Trichy Programme

397 metres (758 kc/s)

2-0 p.m. Naggeswaram 2-15 Radio Rhythmettes 6-0 For villages 6-30 A. G. Subramanyam 7-0 Intimate politics, 2 7-15 K. Venkitadri Bhagavatar: veena 8-0 A.G. Subramanyam: vocal 8-30 Syamala Dandakam 8-45 K. Venkitadri Bhagavatar: Veena 9-15 News in English

Calcutta—I Programme

(Add 24 minutes to all timings for Calcutta time).

370.4 metres (810 kc/s)

10-30 a.m. A Variety. 11-15 Readings from the Quran.

12-30 p.m. Variety. 1-30 School Broadcast. 1-50 Musical interval. 1-57 Recitations, 2. 2-17 Listeners' Requests. 5 For Children. 6 Girls and Boys Come out to Play. 6-40 Dancing to Victor Silvester. 7-30 Taj: Fantasy by Sailen Roy. 8-30 K. Mallick. 8-50 Bhowani Das. 9-10 Alauddin Sarkar. 9-30 Prosad Kumar Mukherjee. 9-50 Abbasuddin Ahmed. 10-10 Jatadhar Pyne.

Calcutta—II Programme

31.48 metres (9,530 kc/s)

10-30 to 11-30 a.m. and 12-30 p.m. to 2-30 As in Calcutta 1.

61.98 metres (4,840 kc/s)

5 p.m. to 7-30 As in Calcutta 1. 7-30 Gambhira. 8 Ram Krishna Misra. 8-30 Savitri: Mythological play by Monmotha Roy.

Lucknow—Programme

293.5 metres (1,022 kc/s)

6 p.m. Mubarak Husain and Party. 6-20 Bhajans. 6-27 Malikabai Jaunpuri. 6-50 Pankharyan. 7 Mubarak Husain. 7-10 Barso Ghatao! 7-15 Dehati Bhaiyon ke Liye. 7-45 Poetry (Hindustani), by Prof. Masud Hasan Rizvi. 8 For Children. 8-40 Malikabai Jaunpuri. 9-40 Mubarak Husain. 9-55 Phoolwali. 10-15 Malikabai Jaunpuri.

Madras—I Programme

211 metres (1,420 kc/s)

2 p.m. Week's news. 2-5 Counter Reformation in Europe, by the Rev. D. W. Wolfenden. 2-20 Music. 4 Music. 4-3 Things of Interest (Telugu). 4-6 Distribution of Food (Telugu) by a 'Medico.' 4-16 Something Light. 4-20 Music by Shrimati C. Kamala. 5 Carnatic Orchestra. 5-10 H. S. Krishna Rao: Voice. 6 R. S. Rungappa: Veena. 6-45 H. S. Krishna Rao: Voice. 7-15 Ladies and Gentlemen (Tamil) by Mrs. Neelavathi Ramasubramanyam. 7-30 Menaka (Telugu). 8 Sparkling Light. 8-30 T. S. Thathachari: Violin. 8-55 Venus in Vepery: A talk. 9-30 T. S. Thathachari: Violin.

Madras—II Programme

25.28 metres (11,870 kc/s)

2 p.m. to 2-30 As in Madras 1.

60.98 metres (4,920 kc/s)

4 p.m. to 4-30 and 5 to 6 As in Madras 1. 6 Purana Kalakshepam. 6-25 Tobacco (Telugu) by K. Gopalakrishna Raju. 6-35 Gopi Geets, by Kumari J. Sugandhi. 6-45 to 9-30 As in Madras 1. 9-30 Ignace Jan Paderewski. 9-50 Gracie Fields: Comedienne. 10-7 Good news. 10-23 Keith Falkner.

Hyderabad Programme

(Med. Wave, 411 m. 730 kc/s)

5-30 p.m. Mahboob Bux and Party 6 to 6-30 For Children (Urdu). 6-30 Bapu Rao, Khayal. 6-45 Vimla Bai, Thumri and Ghazals. 7-10 "Advertising" by Mr. Wahajuddin Shameem. 7-25 Bapu Rao. 7-50 N. S. B. S. Studio Orchestra, Gut Durbari. 8-30 Recorded music. 8-45 Vimla Bai, Ghazals. 9-05 Bapu Rao, Khayal and Thumri. 9-30 Vimla Bai.

B. B. C. Programme

7-30 p.m. Aston Hippodrome Orchestra. 8-15 Trial of the Rev. Dr. Dodd. 8-45 Recital by Sheila Collins (S.A. Violinist). 9 Sea Shanties. 9-30 News. 9-45 Cards on Table. 10 Renara, Queen of Syncopation. 10-15 Sports News.

TELEVISION IN JAPAN

TOKYO. (By Air Mail.)

The Radio Broadcasting Corporation of Japan will start television broadcating in August this year on a permanent basis.

For the present reception will be made in 10 places in Tokyo including the broadcasting hall, the Science Museum and a number of department-stores and other public resorts.

A series of test broadcasts from the Television Research Institute to the broadcasting hall, were recently carried out successfully under the supervision of the Japanese Communication Ministry.—United Press.

Major W. H. Crichton's Radio Talk On "Health Of School Child"

NEW DELHI (By Mail).

Last week Major W. H. Crichton made a broadcast talk on the All India Radio at New Delhi. The subject was "The Health of the School-child." He stated that the children spent at school the most critical period of their growth and development and therefore any factor or influence which tended in any way to affect the normal process of development was likely to reduce permanently the physical efficiency of the individual.

Continuing he said that the unpleasant fact must be faced that to-day children must go to school and that children must (alas!) pass their examinations if they were to succeed in the world.

Major Crichton was afraid that in this country the ideal conception of the School Medical Service was not appreciated sufficiently by the people who adhered to the belief that the Medical Officer was appointed to treat the children when they were ill. In Great Britain, the Educational Act of 1921 imposed on the Local Educational Authorities the duty of making arrangements for the medical inspection of children attending the public elementary schools on their admission, and on such other occasions as the Minister of Health may direct, and also the duty of making suitable arrangements for attending to the health and physical condition of the children.

In India, he stated the Medical Officer could do nothing more than inspect the children and leave the treatment to the parents, and the treatment was never followed to the full extent Major Crichton stated that the present attitude with regard to school children should be changed. Care should be taken of his mind as well as his body.

RAILWAY TIME-TABLE

G. I. P. Railway

(IN FORCE FROM APRIL 1, 1939)

Arrivals at and Departures from Victoria Terminus.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Calcutta Mail (Chheoki)	9 15	20 45
Madras Mail	6 00	22 10
Peshawar Lucknow (Exp.)	6 15	23 00
Calcutta Mail (Nagpur)	7 51	17 40
Madras Express	10 15	14 50
Poona Mail	10 30	17 30
Punjab Mail	11 40	18 45
Nagpur Express	14 5	21 25
Poona Fast (Pass.)	16 50	11 50
Poona Express	19 32	8 05
Allahabad Express	20 25	7 00
*Deccan Queen	10 35 (Mon.)	17 15 (Fri.)

*Will not run until after end of April 1939, except before and after important holidays.

B. B. & C. I. Railway

Time-table in force from April 1, 1939.

Arrivals at and Departures from Bombay Central.

	Arr. H.M.	Dep. H.M.
Ahmedabad Passenger	5 35	13 50
Delhi Express	6 00	22 15
Gujarat Mail	6 45	22 00
Kathiawar Mail	7 25	21 30
Frontier Mail	8 15	21 15
	(Mon.)	(Sat.)
*The Flying Ranee Surat	9 48	15 10
The Flying Ranee, Surat	10 58	18 03
Ahmedabad Passenger	14 15	22 30
Kathiawar Express	18 45	8 45
Baroda Passenger	20 32	9 25

*If Monday is a Bank Holiday, this train will run on Tuesday.

ARRIVALS AT BALLARD PIER.

	Arr
Frontier Mail (on Saturdays only for Homeward Passengers)	8 40

AIR SERVICES

The following air mail time table is in force in Bombay:—

London—Bombay via Poona.

Planes call at Karachi, Bhuj, Ahmedabad and Poona.

Arrival at Poona Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday, 1 p.m.

Delivery in Bombay: Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a.m. and Sunday at 12-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—London.

Planes call at Ahmedabad, Bhuj and Karachi.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 6-30 p.m.

Bombay via Poona—Colombo.

Planes call at Hyderabad, Madras and Trichinopoly.

Latest hours of posting at the G. P. O. Bombay; Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at 7-15 a.m.

Colombo—Bombay via Poona

Delivery in Bombay: Monday at 8 a.m. Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday at 6 p.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Singapore—Australia

Latest hours of posting: Sunday, Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Australia—Bombay via Poona and Calcutta

Delivery: Tuesday, Wednesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

Bombay via Poona and Calcutta—Hongkong, China and Japan

Latst hour for posting Monday and Thursday 6-30 p.m.

Hongkong—Bombay

Delivery: Tuesday and Saturday 11 a.m.

The air services of the Air Services of India, Ltd., between Bombay and Kathiawar and between Bombay, Poona and Kolhapur have been suspended on account of the monsoon.

MASS LITERACY IN BIHAR

Great Progress Made

(From A Correspondent)

PATNA, (By Mail).

Mr. B. B. Mukherjee Secretary provincial Mass Literacy Committee Bankipore, Patna, states that the first anniversary of the Mass Literacy campaign in Bihar was celebrated on the 14th instant. In his report he states that the work done during the year 1938-39 was very satisfactory. Harijans, Muslims apart from Hindus have taken to reading and writing to a remarkable extent. The number runs up to 3 laks. But the number of women who have learnt to read and write is not very satisfactory. He hopes more women workers will come forward and spread literacy among the uneducated women.

He states that the literacy campaign has extended even to the jails. In industrial areas the capitalists are taking keen interest in the spreading of literacy. Government had issued instructions to the Police Department to become literate and surprisingly the Choukidars put their heart into it and attended literacy classes.

The Secretary states that the workers do the work of spreading literacy not for any pecuniary gain, but for its own sake, and so they have received very little help from the Government.

The committee published a fortnightly weekly called the "Roshni" for the new literates. It claims to be the first Hindustani newspaper for the masses in India.

Jairamdas For Poona

BOMBAY: July 20.

Mr. Jairamdas Daulatram, a member of the Congress Working Committee, who is here, will leave for Poona to-morrow. He returns to Bombay after two days.—United Press.

PASSPORT RULES REVISED

Facilities For Indian Doctors And Teachers In Afghan Govt. Service

(From Our Correspondent).

ALLAHABAD: July 20.

The Government of India have revised the rules for the grant of passports for Afghanistan to newly appointed doctors and teachers in the employ of the Afghan Government.

The procedure till now had been to send agreements of such persons (with Afghan Government) to the Government of India for examination, which involved considerable delay. Now it has been decided that the passport issuing authorities in India may themselves in future, approve of such agreements on the basis of specimen drafted by the Government of India, and the question of grant of endorsement to these two categories of employees may be settled by direct reference to His Britannic Majesty's Legation at Kabul. While approving such agreements, the officials make scrutiny into the conditions of pay, travelling allowance, leave and discharge included in the agreement and will see whether such conditions are reasonable.

The Government of India have given warning that no one should proceed to foreign countries like Afghanistan without proper safeguards, as the British Legation in case of any dispute could not be of any use to teachers and doctors unless the terms of agreement are strictly defined. The Government have, however, directed that the cases of employees of other professional classes should continue to be referred to them as heretofore.

SAVARKAR WELCOMES NIZAM'S REFORMS

Wants Civil Resisters To Be Released

BOMBAY, July 20.

Mr. V. D. Savarkar, President of the Hindu Mahasabha has issued the following statement through the "United Press," in connection with the constitutional reforms announced by H.E.H. the Nizam of Hyderabad:

"I welcome the announcement of reforms by the Nizam Government as a wise move betokening on their part a change of heart for the better.

"Inspite of the ugly fact that the reforms are tainted from the beginning to the end by the underlying assumption that the Muslims though in a 10 per cent minority in the State are to be politically recognised on an equal basis with the Hindus who form a 90 per cent. majority, not on account of any special merit but only because they are Moslems, which assumption belies the Nizam's professions of treating all his subjects with equal justice, irrespective of race or religion and inspite of the fact that the seeming disinterested claim in theory advanced by the Government that they have framed electorates on economic and functional basis in order to eliminate all communal bias, stands exposed in fact by the astounding self-contradiction which insists in the very next breath on reserving 50 per cent seats in the Legislature for Muslims as Muslims, I still feel no hesitation in stating that even these reforms, halting as they are, do constitute a substantial advance over the old rotten order of things and open out a constitutional channel which if the Nizam's Government would only help the Hindus in all sincerity to work out may lead to future expansion and fuller freedom.

"Thanks to the brave sufferings and sacrifices undergone by those thousands of our Civil Resisters, the Hindus have succeeded at last in effecting a constitutional breach in the citadel of fanatical autocracy, wide enough for a triumphal march of forces of progress into its very heart.

"And, therefore, I reciprocate the hope expressed by H. E. H. the Nizam, in "a spirit of accommodation and response" for which he pleads and assures him that the Hindus, will never be found wanting in responsive co-operation with the Government to bring about restoration of peace and amity provided that, that peace and amity are not to be bought at the cost of their birth-rights as Hindus or subjection to any racial humiliations in future.

"Inasmuch as the announcement of reforms on the part of the Nizam's Government makes it incumbent and advisable to review and reconsider the attitude of the Hindu Mahasabha in future towards this question, I have already called an emergent meeting of the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha as well as a meeting of the All-India Nizam Civil Resistance Committee on July 30, 1939 at Poona.

"The announcement of the reforms is bound to relieve to a great extent the keen tension that led the Hindus to fight out a grim struggle up-to-date—and if but the Nizam's Government orders immediately a graceful release of all the Hindu Civil Resisters, rank and file, Hindu Sabhaites or Arya Samajists before the Working Committee of the Hindu Mahasabha meets at Poona—such a chivalrous act on the part of the Nizam cannot fail to restore a peaceful and friendly atmosphere and to persuade the Committees to suspend the Civil Resistance Movement and extend hearty co-operation to the Government of the Nizam in working out a progressive, peaceful and glorious future for the State."—United Press.

BOMBAY and SUBURBS

Local Engagements

To-day

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Sud 5, 1995
Muslim: Jamadi-ul-Akhar 3, 1353.
Parsi: Behman 19, 1308.
Hightide: 2-48; 15-11.
Lowtide: 8-38; 21-31.
Sunrise: 6h. 12m.
Sunset: 7h. 18m.

STARCH IMPORTS

A Correspondent writes:—The total imports of starch cost about Rs. 50 lakhs and not Rs. 50,000 as mentioned in the "Chronicle" in an earlier issue.

BOMBAY SHAREHOLDERS' ASSOCIATION

First Quarterly Meeting of the Bombay shareholders' Association will be held at its office (Aga Khan Building, Dalal Stret, Fort) on Friday (to-day) at 5-30 p.m. (S.T.).

NATIVE SHARE AND STOCK BROKERS' ASSOCIATION

The Annual General Meeting of the Members of the Native Share and Stock Brokers' Association will be held at Sir Dinshaw Petit Native Brokers' Exchange Hall at 12 Noon to-day (Friday).

MUSIC AT POONA BUND GARDENS

By kind permission of Lt.-Col. H. E. Horsfield, M.C., R.E. and the Officers of the Royal Bombay Sappers and Miners, the Band will play at the Bund Gardens, Poona, on Friday, 21st July 1939, from 6 to 7-30 p.m., weather permitting.

"CONGRESS SAMACHAR"

Nagpur Provincial Congress Committee has decided to publish a weekly by name 'Congress Samachar' in Marathi, from 1st August, 1939. Nagpur P.C.C. hopes all district and village Congress Committees will give full co-operation, by sending their regular reports, etc.

BENARES HINDU UNIVERSITY

The term of membership of the representatives of the Registered graduates on the Senate of the Benares Hindu University will expire on October 15, 1939. Graduates who get themselves registered by the 7th August, 1939, will be eligible to vote for the ensuing elections. They may send in their registration form and fee by August 7, 1939 to the Office of the Registrar, Benares Hindu University. Graduates who are already registered are requested to inform the Registrar of any change in their address or occupation.

Amusements Of The Day

EXCELSIOR: "The Confession of a Nazi Spy." Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
NEW EMPIRE: "The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
ROXY: "Durga." Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
CAPITOL: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
METRO: "Q Planes." Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
PATHE: "The Only Way". Daily at 3-30, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
REGAL: "Old Bones Of The Rivers". Daily at 4, 6-30 and 10 p.m.
WEST END: "My Eyes". Time as usual.
LAMINGTON: "Punjab Mail". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-45 p.m.
MINERVA: "Mother India". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
KRISHNA: "Sapera". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
IMPERIAL: "Sadhana". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
PLAZA: "The Mill". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
EDWARD: "Vidyapati". Daily at 4-45, 7-30 and 10-15 p.m.
MAJESTIC: "A Bottle of Brandy". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.
OPERA HOUSE: "Sant Tulsidas". Daily at 4, 7 and 10 p.m.
CENTRAL: "Maya Bazar". Daily at 4-30, 7-15 and 10 p.m.

REFORMS OF HYDERABAD ARE UNJUST AND UNDEMOCRATIC

The President of the Bombay Arya Samaj, Pt. Vijayshanker while criticising the recently proclaimed Reforms of Hyderabad State, declares that the so-called reforms will not affect the Arya Satyagraha movement as they are unjust, undemocratic and hopeless for progress of State subjects.

PROTEST AGAINST URDU COURSE

A Mass public meeting of the Mussalmans of Bombay will be held at Khatri Masjid, Corner of Banian Road and Bapu Khote Street, Bombay on Friday, (to-day) after Juma Prayers at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) under the auspices of the Propaganda Committee appointed by the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League to explain to the people why the Committee of the Bombay Provincial Muslim League disapproved the Urdu National Course published by Jamia Milliya, Delhi.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Hongkong, Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai per "M. V. Victoria" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 2 and 2-30 p.m. respectively on Monday the 24th instant.

Superscribed registered and unregistered correspondence other than letters and postcards for Singapore and all correspondence for Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Melbourne Maru" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 1 and 1-30 p.m. respectively on Friday the 21st instant.

Parcels for Germany for despatch direct by German Steamer per "Neidenfels" will be accepted at the General Post Office upto 12 noon on 21-7-39

INCITING PUBLIC TO MURDER

Two Years For Ex-Editor Of "Garjana"

Mr. Justice Lokur at the High Court Sessions sentenced Lavji Madan, formerly editor of "Garjana", a Gujarati periodical to two years' R. I., on the jury finding him guilty of abetment of the commission of the offence of murder by the public generally.

The accused wrote an article in the journal dated May 25, 1938 making serious allegations against the complainant, Lallubhai Rangildas Thacker, a bond writer whose photo was also published along with the article. The accused stated that the complainant had plundered shops during the riots, had committed adultery with women, and was a bad character and, therefore, the public "should kill him like a dog."

On reading these false allegations, the complainant petitioned to the police Commissioner to take action.

The jury returned a unanimous verdict of guilty against the accused.

Hitler Appears In This Film!

"Confessions Of A Nazi Spy" At Excelsior To-day

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

as the G-Man who exposes the German Spy racket.

One of the most sensational films to come out of Hollywood, Warner Bros.' "Confessions of a Nazi Spy," will have its all-India premiere to-day at Excelsior.

It exposes in a semi-documentary style the activities of the Nazi agents in America.

The film names names and well-known Nazi figures like Hitler appear in it by a clever manipulation of newsreel shots.

FILMED BEHIND LOCKED DOORS!

Because it is the most daringly fearless, breathlessly awaited picture that has ever thrilled an anxious world!

Confessions of a NAZI SPY

EDWARD G. ROBINSON

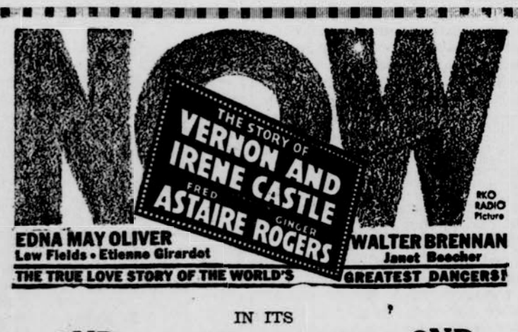
FRANCES LEDERER
George Sanders • Paul Lukas • Henry O'Neill
Directed by ANATOLE LITVAK
Presented by WARNER BROS.

Screen Play by Milton Krims and John Wexley • Technical advisor Leon G. Turrou, former G-Man • A First Nat'l Picture

EXCELSIOR 4, 6-30 & 10 P.M.

All unclaimed reserved seats will be sold half an hour before the commencement of each show.

NOW



RKO RADIO Picture

EDNA MAY OLIVER
Lew Fields • Etienne Girardot

WALTER BRENNAN
Janet Beecher

THE TRUE LOVE STORY OF THE WORLD'S GREATEST DANCERS!

IN ITS

2ND GLORIOUS WEEK 2ND

NEW EMPIRE DAILY 4, 6-30 & 10 p.m.
NO FREE LIST

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE BOMBAY

Chartered Insurance Exam. Results

The following students of Davar's College of Commerce who appeared in the Chartered Insurance Institute's Examination of London, in April 1939, have been declared successful. Associates Examination of the Chartered Institute (A.C.I.I.) is divided into three annual examinations viz. Parts I. II. and III.

The undermentioned students having passed the Final part have completed this year the Associates Examination (A.C.I.I.).

1. Manohar D. Navare.
2. Chinubhai D. Patel.
3. Krishnanath V. Tamhane.
4. Manharlal M. Baxi.
5. Krishnamurthy Somasekhara.
6. Chetpur Raju.
7. Gudibande Jannah.
8. Pathyil Narayanan Nair.
9. Dhunjishaw P. Ratnagar.
10. Narayan P. Sukerkar.
11. Vincent Suzai.
12. Srinivasan Thiruvenkatachari.
13. Bansilal N. Vani.
14. Subramanya Vishwanathan.
15. Anilendranath Roychaudhary.

The following candidates have passed in Part I or in Group of subjects equivalent to Part I.

1. Jagdish S. Agarwala.
2. Dinesh C. Gupta.
3. Siddeshwar Y. Ranadive.
4. Homi E. Sarkari.
5. Hemandralal N. Shah.
6. Sadanand Y. Gaitonde.

The following candidates have passed in Part I, or in Group of subjects equivalent to Part II.

1. Holavanhalli V. Krishna Murthy.
2. Sorabji N. Bharucha.
3. Kishen K. Chhugani.
4. Chakravarty Girindranath.
5. Sukumar C. Ghose.
6. Cherukara M. Thomas.

FELLOWSHIP EXAMINATION (F.C.I.I.)

The fellowship Examination of the Chartered Insurance Institute is divided into three sections. Mr. N. R. Swamy has passed in Section I this year. One ex-student of the College has passed in Section II and two more ex-students of the College have completed the Fellowship Diploma having passed both sections II and III this year.

GUJARATI YOUTH FOR HYDERABAD SATYAGRAHA

Under the auspices of Arya Samaj, 227, Vithalbhai Patel Road, a meeting will be held on the sands of Chowpatti at 6 p.m. on Friday (to-day) to give send off to the first Gujarathi Youth, Champaklal Chhaganlal to take part in the Hyderabad Satyagraha. Those desirous of garlanding him are requested to be present under the Kesari Om Flag in time.

'D' WARD CITY FATHERS' ROUND

The Municipal Commissioner and the Councillors of 'D' Ward will meet near the Gawalia Tank Tram Terminus on Saturday the 22nd July 1939 at 7-30 a.m. (B.T.) to go round the Ward.

Residents of the Ward who have grievances to represent should be present at the appointed place and time.

Sjt. S. P. Rajagopalachari's Talk On 'Federation'

The Chairman and members of the Managing Committee of the Press and Art Club of India invite the presence of members of Journalistic and allied professions at the premises of the Club of the Journalists' Association of India, Queen's Mansion, Prescott Road, Fort, to-day (Friday) at 6-30 p.m., when Rajmantrapravina, S. P. Rajagopalachari, Revenue Minister, Gwalior State (formerly 1st Member, Mysore State) will give a Talk on "Federation." Mr. K Natarajan, Editor of the "Indian Social Reformer," will preside.

BOMBAY PRESIDENCY WOMEN'S COUNCIL

The Parliamentary Sub-Committee of the B.P.W.C. has arranged a talk on Mr. Bhogilal Lala's Bill for Dissolution and Nullity of Marriages and Mrs. Munshi's Bill for the Prevention of Bigamous Marriages among the Hindus, introduced in the Bombay Legislative Assembly, on Friday (to-day) at the Dadar Vanita Samaj (Shivaji Park) at 4 p.m., when Miss Manjula Dhumatkar, M.A., and Mrs. Chandrakala Hate, M.A. will elucidate the principles underlying the two Bills.

In The Corporation Chamber

(By Our Special Correspondent).

Dr. Choksi got quite worked up on the resolution regarding the small-pox resolution which the Congress wanted to shelve The Congress point of view, expressed chiefly by Dr. Vora, was that the right way to meet this social legislation was first to educate the people. Perhaps here one saw the orthodox Hindu caste machine come into conflict with modern medical science. But looked at from a practical point of view, the question is who will do the reporting of these cases to the Municipality which is the gist of the resolution. Even so the experiment seems trying.

The more I see of Dr. Choksi, the more I feel that he is one of the few people in the Corporation who make a point when they speak and who really take the business in hand seriously or otherwise refrain from intervening in the debate.

Prof. Davar also spoke but one regrets that Prof. Davar cannot sufficiently get used to the idea that the members whom he addresses are not his class but his equals. His weakness is that he is always referring to "his experience." But so what, Professor? He belongs to an old guard who can never get used to the idea of the evolution of the species and the constant need for elder men to give way to fresh blood and the younger generation. The trouble about these older members who have outlived the onslaught of the Congress majority is that they stand for little in this new House, where they can do little except raise a little voice which is lost in the wilderness. So far the time being the Corporation shelved the question till the Government frames legislation regarding the prevention of small-pox. A very dignified but amiable person is the Municipal Commissioner. One notices how well he gets on with all sections of the House. The Commissioner is perhaps the right sort of man to be the executive of such a homogeneous body as the Corporation, which can count among its present members so many conflicting persons and personalities.

RULES TO COMBAT SMALL-POX

Corporation's Recommendations To Government

Who should report to the Bombay Municipality regarding any person suffering from small-pox? The Medical Relief Committee of the Municipal Corporation framed rules that the head of the family of which a person suffers from small-pox should report to the municipality. In his default, the nearest relatives of the patient present in the building or in attendance on the patient, and in default of such relatives, every person in charge of or in attendance on the patient and in default of such person, the occupier of the building, shall as soon as he becomes aware that the patient is suffering from small-pox send notice thereof to the Executive Health Officer. Failure to send a notice constituted an offence and the penalty proposed to be imposed was Rs. 50.

Mrs. Lilavati Munshi, as Chairman of the Medical Relief Committee moved the proposition in the terms of the resolution recommended by that committee, and to inform the Government accordingly to amend the Municipal Act.

Mr. K. H. Goregaokar thought that the rules would impose hardships on the public and they were impracticable and infeasible. He moved an amendment to refer the matter back to the Medical Relief Committee.

Dr. G. R. A. Shaikh also supported Mr. Goregaokar's contention and said the rules were not practicable to work out.

Mr. Soonderdas Morarji moved another amendment to inform the Government that the Corporation will consider the question when, in the opinion of the Government, time is ripe for framing legislation.

Mr. Motichand Kapadia seconded the amendment.

Dr. D. N. Saher pointed out that Bombay being a port was accessible by land, air and sea and therefore some stringent measures were necessary for the prevention of small-pox.

Mr. Mathuradas Tricumji supporting Mr. Soonderdas Morarji's amendment said if the rules were found to be impracticable, they could wait till the Government framed rules and then they could model the rules on those lines.

A DEADLY DISEASE.

Dr. J. N. Choksy supported the original proposition and urged, those who opposed the rules to remember that small-pox was a deadly disease and it was not fair to trifle with the lives and health of the thousands of their citizens. The House should not vote by party discipline but mind the welfare of the city.

Dr. J. V. Vora as a medical man gave his experience and said parents did not like to send their children suffering from small-pox to the hospitals. In one case, he said, when he advised parents to send the child to a hospital and assured them that the child would be taken car of by the hospital authorities, the patient was removed to the suburbs thus infecting thousands of other healthy persons. He advised educative propaganda and also re-vaccination.

Mr. E. R. Hirjibehdin thought that for prohibition also there should have been educative propaganda as it was suggested in the case of small-pox.

Mr. Suleman Darvesh wanted to kniw as to how they were going to enforce the rules. It the father of the patient did not report how the mother or any other relative were going to report to the Municipal Authorities?

Prof. S. R. Davar said people had prejudice of going to hospitals as the treatment there was far from satisfactory to the patients.

At this stage closure was moved. Mr. Goregaokar withdrew his amendment and the amendment of Mr. Soonderdas Morarji was agreed to as a substantive proposition.

MAYOR'S CONFERENCE.

At an earlier stage Mr. B. N. Karanjia the Mayor said;

Sometime back I had received a letter from His Worship the Mayor of Karachi, Mr. R. K. Sidhwa, wherein he intimated to me that he intended to call a conference at Karachi of the Mayors of Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Rangoon and Karachi with a view to discussing the possibilities of establishing certain conventions with regard to the Mayoral office and to consider the questions for securing a prominent rank for the Mayors in the Warrant of Precedence, providing paraphernalia to the office of the Mayor, prescribing the manner in which the Mayor should be addressed and maintaining the dignity and decorum of the House by Councillors. Taking that as a personal letter, by my letter of the 19th June 1939, I informed him that the position, powers and dignity of the Mayor of each Corporation are defined or regulated by the statute of that Corporation or by the rules framed thereunder and that it was not possible and practicable to evolve a general scheme which might be adopted for the Mayoral office and be accepted by all the Corporations uniformly. I also intimated to him that so far as the question of Warrant of Precedence was concerned, that matter had been several times agitated in this Corporation and that the Mayor of this Corporation had been given a particular higher rank in the Warrant of Precedence for official functions in the City; that as for the paraphernalia for the office of the Mayor it was once proposed in 1933 to provide the Mayor with a suitale robe and a Silver chain but that proposal was turned down by the Corporation. The Mayor regretted his inability to attend the conference and placed the correspondence at the request of Mr. Sidhwa, before the House.

The Corporation adjourned till Monday.

XAVIERITE GETS BROKEN ARM

Complaint To Laundry Owner: Two Servants Arrested

William Pereira, a student of St. Xavier's College, was it is alleged severely assaulted by two men working in a laundry at 2nd Marine Lines, Bombay, on Thursday evening.

He was admitted in the G. T. Hospital, where he is lying in a precarious condition, with a broken arm and other serious injuries.

TWO ARRESTED

In this connection, the Esplanade Police have arrested two servants of R. H. Patel and Company, Dyers and Cleaners, 2nd Marine Lines.

It is stated that the injured man went to the laundry with a complaint about some clothes he had given for cleaning. The two men, it is alleged, got infuriated at this and assaulted him until he dropped down unconscious, thereby inflicting severe injuries on him.

The police are investigating.

BOMBAY'S HEALTH

Health of Bombay during the 28th week of 1939, week ending 15th July 1939 is reported below:

The total mortality 601 was 84 more than in the last week and the death rate registered was 26.9 on the Census population of 1931 which compares favourably with that for the 28th week of 1938, viz 762 and the death rate 34.1 The average mortality for the corresponding weeks during the preceding quinquennium was 587 and the death rate 26.2.

Out of the total deaths, 179 were among infants under one year of age.

During the week, smallpox caused 5 attacks (including three imported—one each from Malabar Vileparle and Amroli) and 5 deaths. Cholera and plague were absent. There were 5 deaths from typhoid. Cerebro-spinal fever caused 3 attacks (including one imported from Malad) and one death.

The number of live births registered during the week was 681 which compares favourably with that for the 28th week of 1938 viz. 568 and 577 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1934-1938).

Morning Beauty

begins at night!

"A screen actress cannot *afford* to have a complexion that's less than perfect," writes Miss Gay Myring. Yet *every* woman can have a glorious skin if she will only remember that Nature made her skin a succession of layers, so that as the outer, exposed skin, became worn and weather-beaten, it should gradually disappear and give place to the clear, fresh, new skin underneath. If your complexion is apt to be dull and muddy, it is a sign that minute particles of the old, dried-up cuticle are choking the fresh, young skin lying underneath.

Just try this natural way to help Nature's process. Each night gently massage your face and neck with a little pure Mercolized Wax. Mercolized Wax has the peculiar property of imperceptibly dissolving away the tiny particles of dead skin, while you sleep, and leaving the lighter-coloured, beautiful young skin clear and unimpaired. But be sure to ask your chemist, store or bazaar for pure Mercolized Wax (containing no animal fat). No ordinary cream will bring the same result.

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Heavyweight Boxing Contest
Each Round also in Slow Motion!
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SIDNEY TOLER in
"CHARLIE CHAN IN HONOLULU"
The most eagerly-awaited Chan Picture!

RAILWAY WORKERS' MEETING

A largely attended meeting of Railway workers was held at Kamgar Maidan on Thursday evening, when speeches were made exhorting the Railway workers to strengthen their organisation as the only means of achieving their 'just' and irreducible demands.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, who presided explained to the workers, the trend of the conversations which their representatives had with the Railway Board, during the day.

Other speakers who addressed the gathering were Mr. J. Miller (N. W R.), Mr. D. S. Vaidya (G. I. P.), Mr. Shankak Usmani from Ajmere and V. V. Oak (B. B. and C. I.)

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The Bombay Chronicle

BOMBAY: FRIDAY, JULY 21, 1939

FOR JUSTICE' SAKE

It is now two weeks since about ninety political prisoners of Bengal went on a hunger-strike in despair of securing by any other means the release of all political prisoners, and several of them are reported to be in a critical condition. Many are known to have been so enfeebled by jail life even before they started their fast that it is extremely doubtful if they can hold out much longer. Gandhiji, Babu Rajendra Prasad, Dr. B. C. Roy and several others have appealed to them to give up their fast, promising at the same time to make every possible effort to secure their release. But it is a pity that the huge public meeting held at Calcutta on Sunday last refrained from supporting these appeals, and several speakers strongly resented Gandhiji's disapproval of the hunger-strike. It appears from a letter written by the prisoners to Gandhiji but not yet received by him that they wanted to see him before undertaking their fast. It is unfortunate the letter was not promptly despatched to Gandhiji by the jail authorities. For if it had been despatched there would have been some chance of Gandhiji averting the fast. Having read about the letter in the Press Gandhiji has again fervently appealed to them to give up their fast and rely upon him and others to do all they can to secure their release. It is from every point of view the duty of the prisoners to accept this promise and end their fast.

Release Them

Far more imperative is the duty of the Bengal Government to release the prisoners immediately and unconditionally. If they do so they will have been just as well as merciful. For the prisoners have already suffered long and terribly, the health of several of them having been completely shattered, not to mention those who have succumbed to the agonies of an apparently endless jail life. Having solemnly abjured violence, they deserve a chance of serving their country as free men under the new regime. By releasing them Government lose nothing. For if at all any of the released prisoners resort to violent methods, Government have ample powers to bring them to book. In the present circumstances the release of the surviving prisoners can only be a question of days. If they are all immediately released, it will be an anticipation by a few days but will make a world of difference otherwise by saving some precious lives. If, on the other hand, the general release is delayed till death alone releases some of the prisoners the Government will be the worst sufferers.

Abandon Fast

The ebbing life of the fasting prisoners forbids passively trusting the Government to be just. Public opinion should be actively organised all over the country, particularly in Bengal because the Government will be most impressed by public opinion in their own province. The All-India Political Prisoners' Day, recently observed in accordance with a resolution of the A.I.C.C., has not roused public opinion sufficiently. In his latest statement on this subject the Congress President has announced that the Working Committee will consider what other steps can be taken in this connection. He has already been in touch with Mr. Ramkishen Khsetry, Secretary of the All-India Political Prisoners' Release Committee, who is also expected to interview Gandhiji very soon on this subject. We trust the Working Committee will be called forthwith at some place admitting of easy access to the prisoners. Meanwhile even before Gandhiji joins Him, Babu Rajendra Prasad and Mr. Sarat Bose may well get into personal touch with the Bengal Government. These negotiations are bound to be fruitful but may take several days. It will be a great advantage and relief to all concerned if meanwhile the prisoners end their fast if only for the time being. Let the prisoners implicitly accept the advice of Gandhiji, the kindest of men and the most powerful champion of righteous causes. And they will never have cause to regret their decision.

The Danzig Situation

The other day Herr Hitler declared that the Danzig question was capable of solution between Germany and Poland if other Powers did not interfere. This statement opened up a dangerous possibility, the possibility, namely, of realists seizing upon it in an effort to stage a Munich-like Danzig. But Berlin itself, has, however, effectively disposed it of. For, "German political circles," it is reported, "are busy politely but emphatically counteracting the impression that a relaxation of tension over Danzig has set in." What is more important is that Poland has issued a warning to Germany against any attack, in whatever shape or form, on the status of the Free City. As the official communique says: "Quite apart from the manner in which Germany may desire to incorporate Danzig in the Reich, Polish political quarters declare that the very fact of such incorporation would constitute an inadmissible violation of the present political and juridical state of affairs, and evoke an appropriate response." This means that if Germany resorts to any aggressive tactics, including the proposed stratagem of declaring Herr Hitler as the President of the Senate, Poland will fight. This may or may not check Herr Hitler but it will check "realism."

The urgency of putting an effective stop to any possibility of a lapse is amply justified by subsequent reports of German military and otherwise provocative activities. Berlin is continuing with every possible effort to keep the tension alive. Moreover, a few definite and quite significant steps forward in military preparations have just been taken by the Nazis. And what amounts to a hint has been dropped to the effect that the "zero hour" may quite possibly strike sometime in August. One cannot, at this stage, be positive whether it represents an actual plan or merely a threat. But what it certain is that the slightest relaxation of the determination to resist Germany in Danzig will lead to disaster infinitely worse than what arose out of Munich.

China's Man Power

The Chinese Vice-Minister for War has made an important and encouraging statement as regards the improvement in the military position of China compared with what it was in the beginning of the war. The Chinese Army has increased from a million to 2,500,000 front line effectives and China has now 15 million able-bodied men capable of taking the field after a relatively short period of intensive military training. The improvement in the situation is more than evident in the fact that now China is not only holding her own against Japan but is also, surely, if slowly, beating the invader. And it is true that "the victor in a war is," as General Chen Cheng says, "the one who outlasts the other." And it is definitely China in the Sino-Japanese war. Japan knows this. And it is with a view to weakening China, on the one hand, and strengthening herself, on the other, that Japan is desperately blackmailing Foreign Powers.

Uplift Of Hill Tribes-I

By L. M. SHRIKANT, M.L.A.,

EXCLUSION of hill tracts from the sphere of the Ministry is worse than separate electorates. It is an "amputation of the body politic."

The first official inquiry into the conditions of the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes of the Bombay Presidency was carried on by the Starte Committee appointed by the Government in 1929 on the recommendation of Mr. Solanki's resolution in the Legislative Council. Its Report was out in March 1930. This was the first time when the Aboriginal and Hill Tribes received an attention together with the Depressed classes now known as Scheduled class.

The Starte Committee made a clear distinction between and devised new nomenclature for 'Untouchables', 'Aboriginal Tribes' and other Backward classes and a new Intermediate class. The problem of the Aboriginal Tribes was not so thoroughly investigated as that of the scheduled classes, during that first inquiry.

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Nine years later we have now before us the result of a much more thorough and searching inquiry about the Aboriginal Tribes of the Bombay Presidency by an able officer, Mr. D. Symington, appointed specially for the purpose by the Governor-in-Council. Mr. Symington has for nearly four months toured now what are called the Partially Excluded Areas, which have 39 per cent. of the total population of the Aboriginal tribes in the Presidency (5,30,707) out of (13,98,064). The inquiry was carried on in 13 Talukas, Mahals and Pethas, of only four Districts out of ten Districts where these tribes are to be found. He has, therefore, to apologize for his inability to make a more extensive inquiry in the following words in the Report:—

"Any general attempt to grapple with the problem of all the tribes of the Presidency as a whole would involve economic and social survey extending over nearly the whole of the Northern & Central Divisions".

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The terms of reference were wide enough and hence Mr. Symington has been able to make comprehensive suggestions with regard to various problems of the Aboriginal Tribes. Some of the measures suggested are drastic and may seem revolutionary from one point of view. As he started his inquiry from and devoted more time in the four Talukas of West Khandesh, he has been able to adumbrate a detailed scheme for these Areas, which occupy nearly 30 pages of the Report. Next comes Thana District with 23 pages of the Report, while, unfortunately, the two Talukas of Panch Mahals have been hardly given 3 pages because it happened to be the last District visited by Mr. Symington and hence he could not do justice to it.

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I should not make a grievance of this as problems of the Aboriginal Tribes are generally the same. But while reviewing the Report I cannot help pointing out that in these Areas a detailed inquiry has not been made as will appear from the following passage appearing in the Report:—

"Nasik and Panch Mahals:—The School Boards of these two Districts were not able to provide me with all the detailed information required upto the time of going to press" Page 80 Para 183.

"I am afraid I am not well acquainted with details of the Talukdari Tenure of which 14 villages in Jhalod Mahal are held" Page 60 Para 127.

But for this drawback, and that may be attributed to the shortness of time, Mr. Symington must be congratulated on his searching inquiry into each and every problem in all its different phases and for making recommendations quite original and well worked out even in minor details.

After describing conditions of the Aboriginal Tribes in various Districts he has dealt with problems like Drink, Crime, Local Boards and Education in Separate Chapters.

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Before criticising the recommendations seriatium I shall make some observations regarding the general trend of his suggestions which are based on the opinion he has come to form about certain problems.

In a sense he tries to justify in an apologetic tone the policy underlying the Government of India Act of 1935 with regard to the "Excluded Areas". The history of how sections 91 and 92 of the said Act were amended at the suggestion of Mr. Cadogan in Parliament at the last moment and how by orders in council certain areas were carved out as Excluded and Partially Excluded Areas where the Governor has special power in his discretion of overriding the ministers, against the protest of the public and the considered opinion of the officials concerned is too recent to be forgotten. Some day these sections will have to be scrapped. The veil of protection of the Backward tracts over the policy of vivisection extended to the ridiculous length of carving out backward Tracts like communication must be torn once for all. Here I shall only touch the two issues raised regarding these sections in the Report reserving for another occasion a detailed criticism of this vicious policy of vivisection.

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The 'Parental care' theory stands exploded. It is only the popularly controlled Government, the Congress Ministry, which alone can take ameliorative measures for these Tribes. The Congress Ministry of Bombay has given proof of this by giving special representation to these Tribes in the Local Bodies. Therefore it may be relied upon to do the utmost for the welfare of these tribes as none knows better the hardships of these people than the elected representative from these tracts. To justify the demarcation of Partially Excluded Areas on the ground that 'it offers an extremely convenient vehicle from administrative point of view for Government policy of placing backward classes and backward areas on their feet' we have by now learnt at a great cost to ourselves what mischief separate electorate and nominations, devised for the protection of minorities, has played so far. The separation of tracts is much worse than separate electorate. It is the amputation of the body politic of the whole of India. Out of nearly 14 lakhs of aboriginal population in the British Districts of Presidency only 5 lakhs of these Tribes inhabit Partially Excluded Areas e.g. 30 per cent. of the total. It is unthinkable that Government can bring about the uplift of these tribes by legislating only for 30 per cent. and ignoring the remaining 61 per cent. of the aborigines.

While trying to devise means for the uplift of these Aboriginal Tribes we must be careful to see that these measures do not tend to perpetuate the separateness between these tribes, but in course of time obliterate the difference, eventually bringing the backward tribes in line with the other people.

(To Be Continued.)

Planning & Politics

From "Laissez Faire" To Socialist Planning

(By B. Y. Parab)

"Laissez Faire" is dead and gone. Progressive even among capitalist economists are not slow to characterise the future as the age of "Planned economy." They have come to realise the improbability of further economic development of highly industrialised countries under the planless and unregulated system. The 19th century saw the climax of "Laissez Faire" while in the 20th Century, the marvellous success of the Socialist planning in Soviet Russia opened up a new chapter in the history of the world economy. It transformed agricultural Russia with antiquated means of production into industrial Russia with modern technique and equipment. It demonstrated to the full the possibility of all-round development under planned economy as against the irregular and slow progress in some countries and actual deterioration in others under the planless and chaotic system. At a time when the rest of the world was blindly struggling in the grip of the crushing depression as a result of the crisis the "Socialist planned economy" was laying the foundation of its historical task of industrial up-building. The revolutionary results achieved in Soviet Russia justify the indespensable utility of "planned economy" to the rest of the world.

Enterprise and Planning

But is planning possible under capitalism? Is planning consistent with the freedom of private enterprise?

No, capitalist planning is a contradiction in terms. Those who speak of planning under capitalist system, mistake protection (a more suitable term) for planning. It is no less ridiculous than amusing to hear the ex-Finance Member, Sir George Schuster saying "industrial planning began in India since 1924"; what he meant by planning is protective tariff.

Centralised State control of the means of production and exchange is the life of a 'planned economy'. Is not, then, the economy in the Fascist countries a 'planned economy'? Was not the "New Deal" in U. S. A. an organised effort at 'planning'?

Fascist Economy is a War-Economy

Admittedly, the Fascist economy does contain an element of planfulness in as much as it is controlled and directed by the State. As Fascism is nothing but capitalism in rebellion, in its naked military dictatorship, the Fascist States control and mobilise their resources, through restrictions on private enterprise to the extreme, not into productive channels to enrich life with greater amount of wealth and leisure but for war-purpose that brings impoverishment to the majority of toilers. Hence, the Fascist economy is a war economy based on the exploitation of workers, clearly distinguishable from the all-round Socialist economy.

'New Deal' for old Prosperity

The "New Deal" of Roosevelt Government practically aimed at the restoration of the pre-crisis prosperity. It was simply a reform measure and it had little to do with 'planning' as such. An attempt was made through the construction of public works to deal with the unemployment. Relief to the depression-hit cultivator was sought to be organised through the restriction of area under cultivation or the utilisation of the restricted area for some other crop to raise the prices of agricultural products. Compensation was guaranteed for those affected by the measure that cost U.S.A. Government about 100 million dollars in the year 1933-34, and yet not more than 80 per cent of the farmers could be persuaded to sign the contract.

But the 'big business' was busy to defeat some of the designs of this reform scheme and it could successfully deprive it of its complete success. The 'New Deal' was a partial success. Its partial failure explains the in-

(Continued on Page 12, Col. 3).

Frankly Speaking

MacDonald's Defence

The London Arab Centre's allegations of atrocities in Palestine, declares Mr. Malcolm MacDonald in Parliament, have been characterised by the High Commissioner "as a piece of propaganda, containing a mass of falsehood." And, as if to deal the final effective *coup de grace* to the allegations, Mr. MacDonald himself added that "the document was so fantastic that it condemned itself as untrue." This is all by way of a convincing reply to the Arab Centre. And we have no doubt that it will satisfy the bulk of M.P's, both Imperialist and "Socialist," who are only too ready willingly to welcome any denunciation of the Arabs, however *ex parte* it may be. But it cannot satisfy the Arab world which knows things almost at first hand. Nor can it convince India, for, were not the martial law atrocities in the Punjab originally sought to be dismissed as fantastic and wild? Why does not Mr. MacDonald agree to an impartial inquiry, if only to "expose" the Arabs?

A Reasonable Demand

The recommendation of the Adult Education Sub-Committee of the Central Advisory Board of Education, that an annual contribution of a crore of rupees should be made from Central revenues for a period of ten years to finance adult education, is not at all an unreasonable one. For when Provincial Governments cannot finance the most urgent nation-building activities with their resources of taxation and economy, the Central Government must practise more economy and spare reasonable amount for the provinces for approved nation-building purposes. We trust, however, that the progress of adult education will not be made entirely conditional on the receipt of a grant from the Central revenue.

Technique Of Civil Disobedience

In a lengthy statement issued to the press Acharya Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress, explains what may be called the technique of civil disobedience. The gist of the statement is that civil disobedience, being the last resort of people pledged to non-violence and often involving heavy sacrifice, ought not to be started till legal and constitutional methods have been tried first. This wholesome rule was observed even under the old regime when constitutional agitation was futile, as there was no democratic constitution worth the name. But now the constitution in the Provinces gives a fair measure of power to the people over the Government. And when the constitution is being worked, if only for the purpose of consolidating the Congress and the country to enable them to wreck the constitution in the last phase of the national struggle, it would be illogical and unfair to the people's own Government for any section of the people to start civil disobedience against such a Government. It is also a confession on the part of this section that it is unable to carry public opinion with it in any constitutional agitation.

Superfluous Justification

If Mr. Kripalani has issued his statement only to justify the recent resolution of the A.I.C.C. on civil disobedience, his elaborate discussion of the general technique of Satyagraha was not quite necessary. The resolution is a simple matter. It does not lay down when civil disobedience is to be started and when not. But since experience has shown the probability, if not the actual prevalence, of indiscriminate civil disobedience, the resolution only requires that a Congressman, whose civil disobedience cannot fail to affect the Congress, should obtain the permission of the Provincial Congress Committee before joining a C. D. movement started by non-Congressmen. This is nothing more than a Trade Union insisting on its permission before its members declare a strike.

TÊTE-À-TÊTE

WITHOUT COMMENT—

Gandhiji, Sardarji, Messrs Munshi, Latthe and even mild Kher—all thought it wise to attack Subhas mercilessly at his weak point and could not forgive the mistake natural to a young man of his age—which age corresponds to the age of their sons and they could not make any allowance for the tremendous fire burning within his young feature for emancipation of India—our common motherland.

—A Bose Apologist.

* * * *

Shri Swami Satyadevji, giving an informed exposition of the Arya Samaj Satyagraha at Hyderabad, told a Northern India audience that "he did not know why the Congress opposed Germany....."

We congratulate both on what he knows and what he doesn't know.

* * * *

"No sensible person will deny the desirability of stressing economic instead of communal interests. The great merit of the Hyderabad scheme is that it dispenses with communal representation, separate electorates and other safeguards".—"The Times of India".

Just a lapse of memory brother, or a deliberate betrayal of the British Government, along with "honourable self-explosion"?

* * * *

Latthe's Defence Of Taxation Schemes

Subhas Bose's Posers Battered Down

—Headline.

Poses? Isn't there a mistake in spelling?

* * * *

Minister Latthe complains that he does not "understand what Mr. Bose means when he asks me if the Property Tax will finance prohibition in Bombay City and Suburbs".

Nor does the Deshgaurab. But why bother him with details of his statement?

* * * *

Chinese forces have launched a counter-attack against Swatow.

This, we suggest, is a regrettable, unfriendly act. Can't they see that it endangers more British trousers?

* * * *

The "general background" of the situation in Tientsin was again discussed by M. Arita and Sir Robert Craigie, says a Japanese Communique.

What a fine opportunity for the caricaturist!

* * * *

According to Mr. Butler information in his possession does not confirm the rumours relating to the concentration of long-range German artillery in Danzig.

That, according to the lessons of recent history from the tragedy of Spain to that of Czecho-Slovakia or even Albania—satisfies the principal condition of the correctness of the rumour.

* * * *

Spain, says an Italian Foreign Office Communique, has already "lined up in the camp opposed to that of the two great democracies".

"Information in the possession of the British Government," however, "does not confirm" it.

* * * *

A sentimental woman was married to an unromantic man. One evening she said to him with a sigh: "Would you mourn for me if I were to die?"

"Oh, yes", he mumbled, "of course I would".

"And would you visit the cemetery often?"

"Certainly", he said with a little more animation. "I pass it on the way to the club, anyhow."

POINTED PARAGRAPHS

It is long head that knows no turning when a pretty girl passes.

The watchmaker sells watches and the jailer watches cells.

The prodigal son went wrong, but he came back all right.

Some people are in trouble on account of their debts and some others are in debt on account of their troubles.

Niagra falls is but a drop of water.

Sometimes people don't mind their own business because they haven't any—mind.

Plea For Federation For Palestine

Discussion In Commons Over Stoppage Of Immigration Of Jews

LONDON, July 20.

A debate on the Palestine problem was initiated in the House of Commons by Mr. Tom Williams, Labour Opposition, who said that a further blow had been struck at Jewish aspirations by the suspension of immigration. A complete cessation of immigration meant that the hopes of tens of thousands of people all over Europe were completely dashed. The Government scheme had completely broken down and there was neither legal moral or ethical right for it. Neither Mr. MacDonald nor anybody else could superimpose on an unwilling people a policy contrary to justice and fair play and every compromise made in the last twenty years.

PLEA FOR FEDERATION

It was not too late to go back on the mandate and encourage Arabs and Jews to co-operate as they did hitherto. It may be that some form of Federation was possible where the Arab fear of domination could be completely liquidated and where the Jews might have further opportunities.

Sir Arnold Wilson suggested that the problem could not be solved without bearing in mind that Palestine was merely the southern half of Syria. Syria as a whole should be governed by a Federation of one Jewish State one Christian and three Arab States working in harmony under British, French or Anglo-French supervision, subject to a measure of control by the League of Nations.

Mr. Mander (Liberal) said that Mr. MacDonald's policy statisfied nobody in Palestine. He suggested that Mr. MacDonald should consider referring the Government policy to the consideration of the Fermanent Court of International Justice.

SOLICITUDE FOR JEWS

Mr. Duff Cooper said that the British policy of consistently trying to give absolutely impartial treatment both to Jews and Arabs and fulfil their pledges was a good policy but one proof of its failure was that because illegal immigration had succeeded, legal emigration was to be stopped. A stronger and more definite line was required. The first consideration when two old friends came to ask for assistance was to decide which had the greater need.

Mr. Duff Cooper then contrasted the position of Arabs, who since the war had enjoyed greater prosperity and freedom than they had known for centuries, with the plight of Jews who had in their long and tragic history never endured a more terrible period than now. "The strong arm of the British Empire opened a door to the Jews when all other doors were shut. Shall we slam the door in the face of the long wandering Jew?"-

MACDONALD'S ASSURANCE

Mr. Malcolm MacDonald replying to the debate reaffirmed the White Paper policy. He said that nothing would do more to destroy the prospect of peace in Palestine than starting upon a policy and then reversing it. There was no policy which would produce immediate peace in Palestine but he believed that the Government policy contained the basis upon which ultimately Arabs and Jews could settle side by side and find peace together.

Mr. MacDonald said that he regarded the White Paper policy as carrying out faithfully and reconciling faithfully the promises they had made to Jews and Arabs. Mr. MacDonald gave an assurance that if the League Council reached a decision which in their view involved the necessity of altering the Mandate, they would not take steps to bring about an alteration until parliament had had another opportunity of considering the situation.—Reuter.

Kashmir Delegation Meets Mahatma

Gandhiji To Be Guest Of People During Stay In State

ABBOTTABAD, July 20.

Sheikh Abdulla, President of the Jammu Kashmir National Conference, accompanied by some members of his Working Committee had a long interview with Mahatma Gandhi last night. It was eventually decided that Gandhiji and his party would remain guests of the public during their forthcoming visit to Kashmir. Sheikh Abdulla, it is further learnt, explained to Gandhiji the present situation in the State.

Informed circles attach great importance to Mahatma Gandhi's forthcoming visit to Srinagar, where an enthusiastic reception from the people of the State awaits him. It is gathered that Gandhiji will have a strenuous programme at Srinagar.

Khan Abdul Gaffar Khan left Abbottabad this morning for Akora, where he will hold important meetings with Khudai Khidmatgar leaders of Peshawar and Mardan District.—A.P.

HOW MEN IN "THETIS" MET DEATH

Prof. Haldane Describes Experiments In Escape Chamber

TRIBUNAL ADJOURNS: ATTEMPT TO RAISE SUNKEN SUBMARINE

LONDON, July 20.

A thrilling account of how he locked himself for fourteen and a half hours in an air-tight steel chamber representing a Davis Escape Chamber and allowed air to reproduce conditions which, he assumed, developed in the "Thetis" was given by the famous scientist Prof. J. B. S. Haldane at the resumed sitting of the enquiry into the loss of the submarine. Describing his reactions the Professor said that after thirteen hours he was panting very severely and beginnings to suffer from headache. He was told by observers that he was lying down with handkerchief over his eyes complaining of strong light but saying that he was "all right."

Prof. Haldane believed that the men in the "Thetis" had suffered absolutely no severe pain but they might have had headaches. The sensation of panting definitely was unpleasant but there was not an intolerable feeling of bursting lungs, which people got if they were, for example, buried alive. No one can say it was pleasant but it could not be called torture.

Prof. Haldane expressed the opinion that air conditions in submarines might be improved by carrying soda-lime to absorb the poisoned air in emergency and also was of opinion that, if the men had breathed oxygen three-quarters of an hour before going into the Escape Chamber, they would have experienced no trouble in escaping.

ANOTHER EXPERIMENT

Describing another experiment, Prof. Haldane said that he got four friends, who were former members of the International Brigade fighting in Spain to go into a chamber in order to see whether other people reacted similarly to himself. The conditions in the chamber corresponded with the atmospheric conditions in the "Thetis" a little before 10 on the morning of the second day, said Prof. Haldane. "One man was sitting on the floor with his head in his hands panting and saying that he was feeling very bad. He was prepared to go on longer but I did not want to make him ill. People find it quite difficult even to stand under these conditions. There is a certain lack of control of language and one writes things down rather in a stupid manner. One cannot think a problem out at all. There is a very marked effect on mental faculties."

SLOW DEATH

Describing the last sensations of the doomed men, Prof. Haldane said that they would be somewhat akin to the feelings after a strenuous physical exertion. The men would have gradually become less and less sensible. He had never seen any body suffering from the effects of the same type of poisoning, having convulsions or throwing themselves about or anything of that sort. It was not a sensation accompanied by acute pain.

"THETIS" TRIBUNAL ADJOURNS.

After fourteen days searching inquiry, the "Thetis" tribunal adjourned to meet formally on July 27 to fix a date for the renewal of hearing at which evidence of the salvage divers will be heard, when it is known whether the efforts to raise the submarine are successful. —Reuter.

"THETIS" TO BE RAISED TO-DAY

LONDON, July 20.

When the minesweeper "Speedy" returned to Mersey from Liverpool Bay, she reported that the work of salvaging the "Thetis" was progressing so quickly owing to fine weather that an attempt to lift her would be made on Friday night at low tide.—Reuter.

For Future Dives Of Submarines

LONDON, July 20.

In the House of Commons this afternoon Mr. Shakespeare replying to a question, said that in future only the minimum number of contractors and employees would be carried in a submarine engaged on diving trials.

The captain of the submarine would be responsible for seeing that only the minimum number of persons above the submarine's complement remained aboard for such trials.—Reuter.

TOKYO ADMIRAL FOR NAZI CONFERENCE

TOKYO, July 20.

Admiral Terauchi Osumi left Kobe for Nuremberg accompanied by the President of the Tokyo Gas Company representing Japanese financial interests.—Reuter.

(Admiral Osumi, a member of the War Council, and ex-War Minister, Gen. Terauchi, were invited by Herr Hitler to attend the Nazi Conference at Nuremberg.)

London Market Ablaze

Trains Held Up: Services Cancelled

LONDON, July 19.

The whole of the inside of the main hall of the borough vegetable market at Southwark, London, is on fire.

Flames are raging furiously and are visible a mile or two away. A number of fire engines have arrived and are making every effort to ensure that the flames do not reach the Southwark Cathedral which is almost adjoining.

The flames were so fierce that when firebrigade arrives, gas-masked firemen were able to drag away only a few cases of produce and within a few minutes a section of the market was a roaring furnace.

All trains between London Bridge and Cannon Street were held up and all train services from Charing Cross were cancelled.

Large crowds watched the blaze. Auxiliary firemen were called out to assist in fighting the flames.

This is the fourth big fire in Central London within a month. The fire was apparently under control at midnight and all danger to the Southwark Cathedral is over.

WORKERS INCONVENIENCED

Thousands of London workers were forced to travel by roundabout routes to their offices owing to the closing of Cannon Street station as result of the fire. Trains were diverted to other stations and extra buses had to be run. Stations as far away as the Kent coast were warned of the holdup. The bridge carrying trains into Cannon Street was damaged. Scaffolding is being erected underneath and it is impossible to use it until the engineers have satisfied themselves as to its safety.

The police are investigating the origin of the outbreak and are carefully searching among the debris. For market traders it was "business as usual" Though their work had to be undertaken in streets still inches deep in water and debris over nine hours after the outbreak, firemen were still spraying water on some of the buildings.—Reuter.

WEAKNESSES OF THIRD REICH

Pecs Professor's Book Raises Hungarian Protest

BUDAPEST, July 20.

"Attempts to influence Hungarian-German friendship" were denounced by Count Csaky, Foreign Minister, in a speech which was a sequel to the sensational success of the book by Prof. Ivan Lajos of the University of Pecs entitled "Germany's chances in a war as pictured in German official literature."

The book which had a tremendous sale in Hungary consisted of extensive quotations designed to show the weaknesses of the Third Reich.

Count Csaky declared: "I shall use all legal method in my power to suppress those who try to undermine the trust in our foreign policy and attempt to cast doubts on the true Hungarian-German friendship."—Reuter

SIX KILLED IN AIR-LINER CRASH

ZURICH, July 20.

Three passengers and three crew were killed when an airliner flying from Vienna to Zurich crashed near Lake Constance.—Reuter.

'PLANE WRECKED BUT MEN SAVED

COPENHAGEN, July 20.

Four persons sighted from an airliner clinging to the wreckage of a German plane in the North Sea are feared to have perished before help could arrive.

The airliner responded to a distress signal but was unable to land in the sea and when ships arrived the wreck had disappeared.-

Farewell Dinner To Governors-Designate

LONDON, July 20.

Sir John Herbert and Sir Arthur Hope were entertained to a farewell dinner at the House of Commons.

The Chief Whip, Capt. Margesson, presided at the function, which was organised by Government whips as both Sir John Herbert and Sir Arthur Hope are ex-Government whips.—Reuter

COTTAGE INDUSTRY

Talks About Organisation Among Mahatma, Qazi A. Khan & Mr. Tollinton

ABBOTTABAD, July 20.

The organisation of cottage industry and khadi work in the province was discussed at another conference between Mr. Gandhi, Qazi Attaullah Khan, and Mr. H. P. Tollinton, Secretary, Development Department, when it is learnt Mr. Gandhi put forward several valuable suggestions.—A.P.

MINORITIES IN GOVT. SERVICES

Frontier Ministers Meet Mahatma

ABBOTTABAD, July 20.

The question as to what ratio should minorities get in Government services in the Frontier Province, including the District Boards and Municipalities, was discussed at great length at a conference between Mahatma Gandhi and Qazi Attaullah Khan, the Education Minister and Bhanjuram Gandhi, the Finance Minister. No final decision was arrived at and the meeting was postponed until the arrival of Dr. Khan Sahib, the Premier, who is at present staying in a village in the suburbs of Abbottabad.—A.P.

FEDERATION, THEIR BEST GUARANTEE

"Times" Criticises Princes' Bombay Decision

LONDON, July 20.

The "Times" in a leader on the Bombay meeting of Princes says that it is a little surprising at this stage that the Princes should still show distrust of a scheme which from their viewpoint is certainly unlikely to be bettered in the future nor is it easy to understand the decision which aims at retaining the existing sovereignty of the States almost unaltered, particularly in view of the constitutional changes in British India.

The real question that they have to answer is not whether their position in Federation will be better or worse than their present position, but whether in the changing political and economic circumstances in India, they will in future be better off inside or outside of Federation.

The "Times" adds that those Princes who imagine that by remaining outside federation they are bound for ever to be sheltered by protection of the Paramount Power, are deceiving themselves and ignoring facts of British political evolution.

In effect the King Emperor and Viceroy derive their authority from public opinion which in Great Britain is little disposed to support absolutism against popular Government, and is unlikely to support the Princes in declining to enter Federation which ultimately aims at bringing India into equality with other units of the British Commonwealth, nor, if they decided to keep out of Federation can public opinion logically favour the Princes in maintaining indefinitely their existing positions of absolute authority endorsed by the Paramount Power.

The "Times" concludes that the choice is for the Princes to make, but it is clear enough that Federation offers them by far the best guarantee of dynastic security.—Reuter.

MADRAS RECEPTION PLANS FOR SUBHAS

MADRAS, July 20.

Mr. P. Gopalaratnam, organiser of the 'Forward Bloc' in Tamil Nad announces that an influential Reception Committee consisting of members and office-bearers of the primary and circle Congress Committee members of the District Congress Committees Congress Councillors and aldermen of the Corporation of Madras has been formed for giving a magnificent reception to Mr. Subhas Chandra Bose on his forthcoming visit to Madras.

Mr. Minakshisundaram Pillai is the Chairman of the Committee, S. Janakirama Pillai, Secretary, Mr. T. V. Ethirajulu Chetty, Treasurer and Mr. G. Raamannar Chetty, Captain of the Volunteers Corps.—United Press.

LONDON, July 20.

Two-day match played between Sir Julien Cahns XI and West Indies at Westbridgford was drawn.

West Indies 197 (Headley 61; Sealey 51; Walsh seven for 89.

Cahns XI 121 for four. There was no play yesterday.—Reuter.

Surat Welcomes Subhas

Ministries Have Put Congress In Their Pocket, He Says

(From Our Correspondent.)

SURAT: July 19.

The first function arranged in honour of Mr. Bose was at the M. T. B. Arts College where a thousand citizens welcomed him with thunderous cheers.

Referring in the course of his address to the rapid strides which the Congress organisation had made during the last decade, Subhas Babu said that the Kisans who were the dumb millions of India but a few years ago were not only vocal to-day but constituted a strong and united organisation.

The working classes were no more a pack of dumb driven cattle. They had their own organisation prepared to take up the cause of the workers.

The awakening in the masses to-day said Mr. Bose was so great that their representatives in the Congress were not mere "dummies" who would play into the hands of this leader or that.

"The 3,500 delegates to-day", declared Mr. Bose, "have their own individuality and they refuse to be pocketed by any leader."

Referring to his tour in Karnatak and Gujarat Mr Bose said that in spite of the policy of non-co-operation adopted by the official Congress Committees there had been remarkable enthusiasm everywhere.

He could say without any fear of contradiction that the receptions given to him everywhere were marked by greater enthusiasm than when he toured the country as the President of the Congress.

"Why have the masses been reacting in this way is a question which it is necessary to answer", said Mr. Bose "After analysing their reactions carefully. I have found that the masses are craving to-day for a forward policy. They are tired of the present drift and stagnation."

EUROPEAN SITUATION.

Mr. Bose next referred to European situation and said that Britain was an out-caste without any dignity or prestige in Europe. He wanted the Indians to realise that while the prestige of Britain was at the lowest, the power of the Congress had increased by leaps and bounds. He thought that the present moment provided India a golden opportunity to make the best of Britain's weakness.

Referring to the stagnation in the Congress arising out of office acceptance, Mr. Bose said:—"I am not against Parliamentary activity at all. What I do not like is the way in which the parliamentary programme has dominated the Congress to-day. What I am against is the way our Congress Ministries have put the Congress in their pockets and are riding roughshod in certain provinces by taking resort to Section 144 or by utilising even bullets for silencing the mill workers who may only be putting forward their minimum demands. It was time that this stagnation in the Congress was put an end to without the least delay.

Don't Depend On Capitalists

Continuing he said:—"The Forward Bloc stands for a forward policy. The capitalists may not join it. But we do not expect much from capitalists because when it was a question of taking active part in the nation's struggle in the past, they always remained in the back-ground. It is from the younger generation that I expect much. I appeal to every student to join the Forward Bloc and strengthen its hands."

Advice To Citizens' Association

The next function held in honour of Mr. Bose was at the Beasant Hall where the Citizens' Association of Surat gave him a welcome. A large number of women were also present. Mr. Saraiya, President of the Association welcomed Mr. Bose.

Addressing the Association on civic problems, Mr. Bose said that though he had not had much time to attend to civic work, he had always a great fascination for this kind of work.

It was wrong to think that the duty of attending to civic problems was the monopoly of City Fathers. It was equally the duty of the citizens to contribute to the welfare of their home town.

He suggested that the residents of every ward could organise Health Associations in every city. Questions like infantile mortality, maternity, milk supply, electric supply, etc., could be tackled by citizens with a view to help their City Fathers.

Mr. Bose dwelt on the need for organising a permanent corps of citizens for the purpose of tackling civic problems. Women citizens could also contribute their quota to the welfare of their home town. They could specially attend to problems like infant mortality.

Muslims Greet Rander

A thousand Muslim citizens of Rander a suburb of Surat welcomed Babu Subhas Chandra Bose in the evening.

Hundreds of young children who lined up the streets, waving paper flags welcomed Mr Bose with slogans of "Subhas Bose Zindabad." A number of women came out of their purdah to have Mr. Bose's darshan. A procession of Rander citizens terminated in a public meeting near the local mosque.

Addressing the citizens Mr. Bose said that the aim of the Congress was complete independence because it was the birthright of the Indian nation. No country in the world had secured freedom without paying its due price. No nation had managed to secure independence without unity. It was necessary that Muslims, Christians, Parsis and others should forget their differences and concentrate on the nation's problems.

"Swaraj will be for all—Christians, Muslims, Parsis" said Mr. Bose. "It will not be the monopoly of any particular section to enjoy the fruits of Swaraj."

Over twenty thousand citizens awaited the arrival of Mr. Bose for nearly an hour at the Fort Maidan where he was to address a public meeting. Due to the inordinately long time taken by the procession, every item on the programme was delayed by nearly an hour.

Over a thousand women citizens were at the Fort Maidan awaiting the speech of Mr. Bose. The students who were at the end of their patience covered nearly a mile on their bicycles in the direction of Rander to receive Mr. Bose on his way back from the suburb.

Mr. Dinker Mehta welcomed Mr. Bose on behalf of the citizens of Surat.

Addressing the citizens Subhas Babu said "What we have secured in the past will be of no avail" if we do not follow it up with consistent efforts in the future. We have to follow the example of countries like Ireland which after years of struggle, has rendered itself free from the chains of slavery."

SUBHAS BOSE REACHES BARODA

(From Our Correspondent)

BARODA, July 20.

Leaving the Broach District in the morning, Babu Subhas Chandra Bose arrived in Baroda, where 2,000 citizens gave him a warm reception at the station. The entire crowd having spread itself on the platform and the railway overbridge, it took over half an hour for volunteers to escort Mr. Bose to the car waiting outside. Several persons sustained minor injuries, when Subhas Babu was emerging from the main entrance.

Among those who welcomed Mr. Bose were Mr. Dhirubhai Desai, Mr. Gaman Pandya, Mr. Ashabhai Patel and Pandit Someshwar. The Baroda, Anand District Congress Committee and the Praja Mandal abstained from participation in the reception and other functions held during the day.

Over a thousand students welcomed Mr. Bose at Karelibag in the afternoon. He administered them a stern rebuke for not rising in their seats, while the "Vande Mataram" was being sung.

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World Achievement

The Mayfly

An old saying has it that patience is a virtue. It is also an achievement.

Let us now honour a man whose fame is very modest though his patience is very great. He is Mr. F. P. Ide. He has not invented a new kind of plane or built a bridge across the Atlantic. He has devoted hours and months and years to the study of Mayflies.

Somebody must do this kind of thing, and though doing it brings little reward, the knowledge gained is added to the world's store of wisdom and experience.

The Mayfly remains one of the queerest creatures alive. A little lower than the dragonflies, it spreads its gossamer wings to the uncertain sunshine, dances a little while, finds a mate, lays eggs, and dies, all within an hour or two. From beginning to end of its mature life lasts for no more than minutes, yet this wonderful and beautiful little bridal fairy of meadows and streams lives years in the imperfect form.

Lord Avebury taught us much about these creatures, but Mr. Ide has taught us much more. He has, by his patience and perseverance, learnt, for example, that the Mayfly may moult 45 times.

What is more, each change is a real change of form—the addition of a segment to the body, the winning of new organs. Two, three even four years these imperfect insects creep about under water, and the life they lead is now fully and comprehensively understood, the result of some of the most patient and willing service ever given to mankind.

EMPLOYEES' FEDERATION MEET RAILWAY CHIEFS

PARTIAL REDRESSAL OF GRIEVANCES: CONCESSIONS IN PASS AND LEAVE RULES

BOMBAY: Thursday.

Concessions to Railway workers in the shape of relaxation of the existing Pass Rules, accumulation of leave upto a maximum of 30 days for the inferior and daily rated staff and the extension of the hours of employment regulations to the R. K. and S. I. Railways were agreed to by the Railway Board at the meeting of the Board and the representatives of the All-India Railway Men's Federation to-day.

The Railway Board was represented by Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, and Mr. T. S. Sankara Iyer, Financial Commissioner of Railways.

Mr J. D. Michael of the Railway Board was also present.

The following communique was issued at the end of the meeting:

A special meeting between the Chief Commissioner of Railways, the Financial Commissioner, Railways and the All-India Railwaymen's Federation was held in Bombay on the 20th July, 1939.

Mr. Jamnadas M. Mehta, the President of the Federation, led the deputation which included Mr. S. Guruswami, the General Secretary and twelve other delegates from Unions affiliated to the Federation.

Sir Guthrie Russell, Chief Commissioner of Railways, in welcoming the delegates observed that in accordance with the practice followed in the past, one agreed joint communique would be issued to the Press in regard to the meeting.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta apologised that the special meeting had had to be arranged on account of his absence owing to illness at the last half-yearly meeting and expressed the gratitude of the Federation to the Board for having arranged for this special meeting, so soon after the last half-yearly meeting.

He observed that the views of the Federation on matters for discussion at the meeting had been placed before the Board at previous meetings and he hoped that the Railway Board would be able to give their decisions on those subjects.

PASS RULES

The Chief Commissioner said that he wanted the Federation to let him know where the shoe pinched most in respect of the subjects to be discussed at the meeting.

The subject of Pass Rules was first taken up. In dealing with this subject, the Federation urged that the new pass rules regulating the issue of passes to staff required relief in so far as they related to the issue of passes to 'dependant relatives,' the number of passes admissible to employees, the removal of the distinction contained in the new rules in respect of staff on old and revised scales of pay.

The Chief Commissioner said that he could not improve at the moment the existing rules in regard to the number of passes admissible, as he thought the number admissible was reasonably generous.

The Federation submitted that their minimum demand was that the concession of passes etc. admissible under the rules in force in 1935 should be restored to the employees.

The Chief Commissioner pointed out that the existing rules in some respects were not less liberal than the 1935 rules, as the existing rules provided that in a case in which an employee had to send his family away when he could not accompany them, a pass issued to him subsequently to join his family was counted as one pass and not as two.

The Federation said that they were prepared to forego certain of the concessions if the rules were improved as a whole.

The Chief Commissioner said that as a compromise, he was prepared to recommend to the Government to relax the existing pass rules in respect of admissibility of passes to dependants and the abolition of the distinction between employees and old and new scales of pay up to the 24th year of service.

The Federation requested that they might be given half an hour to consider the proposals of the Chief Commissioner of Railways, and that they would meet him again a little later, to which the Chief Commissioner agreed.

ACCUMULATION OF LEAVE

The next subject taken up was the grant of leave to inferior staff. The Chief Commissioner asked the Federation to state fully the grievances of the staff, as such records as were available to the Railway Board, indicated that generally speaking, the staff were getting leave when they applied for it. The Federation stated that, in many instances, records of refusal to grant leave to inferior staff were not maintained, and that the figures showing the leave granted compared with the leave due would show that a large percentage of inferior staff did not get leave for which they applied.

The Chief Commissioner agreed that records of refusal to grant leave must be kept, and that instructions would be issued to State-managed railways to do so.

The Federation then referred to the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Labour with regard to the accumulation of leave and requested that inferior staff should be allowed to accumulate some leave, so as not to lose leave when circumstances necessitated it refusal.

The Chief Commissioner agreed, in the case of inferior and daily rated staff, to recommend to the Government that leave not granted, or which could not be availed of in a particular year might be carried forward in such a way that the staff concerned could accumulate leave up to a maximum of 30 days.

HOURS OF EMPLOYMENT

The subject of the extension of hours of employment regulations to the four class I railways, the A.B. B. N.R., R. and K. and Sili to which the regulations had not yet been extended, was next taken up. The Chief Commissioner referred to the fact that the subject could not be discussed at the last half-yearly meeting on account of Mr. Mehta's absence and said that there were two alternatives open, as it was not found possible, on financial grounds, to extend the regulations immediately to all the four railways. The alternatives were either to extend the regulations in their entirety to the R. and K. and S. I. railways now and to the other railways later, or to extend the regulations to all staff other than traffic staff on the four railways. Under the first alternative, it was estimated that the capital expenditure to be incurred would be about 5,70,120 with a recurring expenditure of 3,25,000 while under the second alternative capital expenditure of four lakhs thirty thousand and revenue expenditure of two lakhs fifty thousand would be required. The Chief Commissioner said that though the first alternative was the costlier of the two, in view of the greater density of traffic on the railways concerned, he preferred it to the second and asked the federation which of hte two alternatives they preferred. The federation submitted that the hours of employment regulations should be extended to all the four railways immediately and that the extension of those regulations nad already been unduly delayed, but they agreed that of the two alternatives suggested by the railway board. The extension of the regulations to all the staff of the R. and K and S. I. railways was the better.

PROVIDENT FUND BENEFIT

The next subject dealt with was the extension of provident fund benefits to inferior staff on the state-managed railways. The Federation referred to the points put forward by them at the fourteenth half-yearly meeting held in November 1937 which clearly indicated their attitude on this question.

The Chief Commissioner stated that the cost of extending provident fund benefits to inferior staff on all class I. Railways would be 50 lakhs per annum and that already this year earnings on railways were 54 lakhs less than last year. The general trend of goods earnings was not such, as to indicate that earnings would improve materially before the end of the year, and that in the circumstances, it was not possible for the Government to agree to the proposal.

The Federation submitted that the minimum needs of railway staff should be met before any contribution was made from railway revenues to the Central Government for the benefit of the provinces and that the money required could be found from the savings and economies that have been effected in interest charges by loan conversions and from the reserve or by setting aside the interest on the whole reserve which railways were building up, due to the fact that contributions to the depreciation fund had for the last fourteen years exceeded withdrawals from the fund.

The Chief Commissioner agreed to place the submission of the federation before the Government of India for their consideration and asked that a complete statement of the case by the federation be submitted to the railway board within the next three weeks.

PREVENTION OF DISPUTES.

In dealing with the subject of the joint standing machinery for the prevention of disputes on railways set up at Calcutta, the Chief Commissioner referred to the suggestion put forward by the Federation at the last half-yearly meeting for the appointment of assessors on the industrial advisory board, and said that the Railway Board would be prepared to consider favourably the suggestion that the industrial advisory board should be assisted by assessors, one to be nominated by each party and this should be tried as an experiment. The Federation referred to the submissions made by them at previous half-yearly meetings and urged that the machinery should be reconstituted on the lines recommended by the Royal Commission on labour. The Federation desired to be given time to consider the Chief Commissioner's suggestion and said that they would put forward their views on this subject, after they had had a short consultation.

REASONABLE COMPROMISE.

At the request f the Federation, the meeting was accordingly adjourned at 12.00 noon and resumed at 12-45. Dealing first with passes, the Federation asked that in addition to the concessions previously mentioned by the Chief Commissioner with regard to dependent relatives and the removal of the differentiation between the staff on the old and the new scales of pay, that staff having between 2 and 10 years of service should be given 2 sets of passes, while those between 11 and 20 years of service should be given three sets. They further urged that staff drawing less than Rs. 60 should be given third class passes and those drawing between Rs. 61 and Rs. 160 should get inter class passes. They also urged that inferior staff should be granted passes after retirement. The Chief Commissioner pointed out that the Railway Board were endeavouring to hold the balance between the interests of the travelling public and those of the Railway employees. He was prepared to recommend to the Government of India the concessions he had previously referred to with regard to dependents and granting staff on the new scales of pay the same passes as those on the old. He did not think that any further concessions could be considered reasonable, but he was prepared to place before the Government of India for their consideration one more concession, viz., that staff from the 2nd to the 16th year of service should receive two sets of passes. The Federation accepted this as a reasonable compromise.

On the subject of the Joint Standing machinery, the Federation pointed out that the present it was applicable to railways operating only in a particular province and requested that the machinery be extended to all railways. They also submitted that it should be made clear as to which parties could refer disputes to the industrial advisory board The Chief Commissioner read out the relevant passage from the Government of India's resolution relating to the setting up of the special machinery at Calcutta and agreed to place the submission of the Federation before the Government of India.

The Chief Commissioner complimented Mr. Jamnadas Mehta on the able manner in which he had led the deputation. Mr. Jamnadas Mehta thanked the Chief Commissioner of Railways and Financial Commissioner of Railways for the patient hearing given to the Federation's view and tne courtesy shown to them.

The meeting then terminated.

RAILWAY PASSENGERS' GRIEVANCES

Committee Meets Chief Financial Comlissioner For Railways

THURSDAY, July 20.

Various recommendations and suggestions were made by Mr. Behram N. Karanjia, President of the Passengers and Traffic Relief Association, Bombay, in an interview with the Chief Financial Commissioners of Railways with the Committee of the Association, to-day.

Some of the subjects touched were, standardisation of catering arrangements on Indian Railways, supply of drinking water to passengers and the placing of suggestions or complaints books at easily accessible places, so that passengers might note their complaints.

Mr. Karanjia also referred to the alarming increase in the number and seriousness of accidents, especially on the E. N. Railways, and the danger to helpless women and children at the hands of desperate men on running trains, which have often culminated in gruesome murders, and suggested that better arrangements be made to prevent them.

Referring to the change in recent times of denoting the carrying capacity in compartments instead of "seating accommodation" Mr. Karanjia deprecated the departure, saying that it was an attempt to legalise, the habit of standing at doors of running trains.

The following are extracts from his speech:—

"We are glad to note that the Railways have been asked to place selected Operative Officers to examine the possibility of achieving improved results in regard to the acceleration of passenger trains and other important matters regarding the expeditious handling of traffic.

"We are glad to note that after the publication of the Inquiry Committee's Report steps are being taken by various railways in India to deal with the question of incivility by Railway Staff to the travelling public and that there seems to be some improvement in Railway Stations in their treatment to the passengers. Whilst this can be seen to be a happy beginning, the matter deserves further consideration and attention at the hands of the authorities concerned.

Numerous requirements of the lower class passengers are awaiting attention and fulfilment for want of funds, and every time a suggestion is made the same though appreciated by the railway is turned down due to financial stringency.

We therefore make a definite suggestion of spreading the capital expenditure in a given period of time for the provision of these facilities.

UNANIMOUS SIMLA TALKS

Non-Official Advisers' Recommendations For Indo-Japanese Pact

SIMLA, July 20.

When the non-official advisers in the Indo-Japanese trade talks concluded their meeting at 7 this evening, they had reached virtual unanimity on most of the recommendations to be made to the Government of India.

The final meeting is to be held to-morrow at which the draft of their memorandum is expected to be ready for signature and many of the advisers are planning to leave Simla by the evening.

It is stated that some difficulty is still being experienced in reconciling the viewpoints of millowners, handloom interests and cotton growers but no one believes that this difficulty will prove insurmountable.—A. P.

NATIONAL HOUSING & PUBLIC HEALTH

Mr. Modak And Dr. Jivraj To Preside Over Committees

It is proposed to invite Mr. N. V. Modak, City Engineer and Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta, Dean of the G.S.M. College and the K. E. M. Hospital, to work as Chairman of two of the Sub-Committees appointed by the National Planning Committee, namely the Sub-Committee on National Housing and the Sub-Committee on Public Health.

This matter will shortly come up before the Bombay Municipal Corporation. In this connection, the Municipal Commissioner, Mr. M. D. Bhat, in a letter to the Corporation states that the Honorary General Secretary of the National Planning Committee has written to him making the proposal referred to.

He has further requested that the City Engineer and the Dean may be allowed to serve in that capacity on those sub-committees.

"I understand that the meetings of the Committees," continues the Commissioner, "will take place in Bombay and that the work which Mr. Modak and Dr. Jivraj Mehta are expected to do as Chairmen will not interfere with their municipal work. I have consulted both these officers, and they think that they will be able to serve on these Committees without detriment to their official duties.

"I, therefore, see no objection and recommend that they may be allowed to serve on the Committees as Chairman and request the sanction of the Corporation thereto under the Municipal Service Regulations.

SALARY CUT FOR WORLD FAIR EMPLOYEES

NEW YORK, July 20.

Mr. Grover Whalen, President of the World's Fair, has announced a ten per cent salary reduction from top to bottom for the Fair employees from August 1. The cut which effects Mr. Whalen himself has been imposed on account of lack of business and failure of the attendance to come up to expectations.—Reuter.

In Aid Of Jewish Refugees

(From Our Special Correspondent)

There was a tea dance held at the Taj on Wednesday to collect funds for the Jewish Refugees. It was extremely well attended and the whole Ballroom of the Taj was filled out very early. It was very gratifying to the people of various communities gathered for a cause which has touched the hearts of many people.

A very delightful sight was a party of ladies, who had come from the Princess Mary Victoria Gymkhana, who whiled away their time playing "Rummy" quietly on a table in one corner of the room. This is a most commendable idea and one feels proud to see these ladies do their little bit to relieve the distress of the more unfortunate of this world and to take part in functions like these, where they go so far as to find something to amuse themselves, while the younger generation around them are dancing.

The food was excellent and seldom has such a delicious buffet been provided. One missed this Bar which is specially erected on such occasions, the best of which is put up by the American women's clubs. There was the usual distribution of prizes.

One regrets to say the auction of a picture was one of the most unfair that has yet been seen. It was announced that the auction would be held by each bidder being made to pay the difference between his bid and the last bid. This did not mean that he got the picture. His bids went only to swell the pool for charity. So that if a man bid one hundred rupees, and the next man bid Rs. 101, the first bidder paid Rs. 100 towards the charity and did not get the picture and the second bidder who paid only one rupee carried away the picture. In the first place, this was one of the most ludicrous ways of auctioning and one cannot give any credit to the originator of this idea. The picture was actually brought by Mr. Russa Mehta, who contributed only Rs. 21 to the picture, and what was so regrettable was that the bidding was closed after his bid. As one who saw this happen, it is only fair that one should point out to committees in charge of such charitable functions that this is not a fair way of treating the public. It is suggested that Rs. 21 for such a picture is not a fair price specially bearing in mind that this was an auction for the benefit of a most deserving charity. I think it is only right that the committee or the auctioneer should give some explanation to the public. Or perhaps one can appeal to Mr. Russa Mehta's generosity and ask him to donate towards the Jewish Refugee Fund the difference between what he paid for the picture and what is its real value.

PROHIBITION ANNIVERSARY AT AHMEDABAD

Govt. Declare Holiday For Celebrations

AHMEDABAD, July 20

Celebrations in connection with Prohibition Day to be observed tomorrow, the first anniversary of launching Prohibition in Ahmedabad, commenced tonight with sixteen torch light processions in different wards of the city, which created great enthusiasm among the people. Hundreds joined the processions and thousands witnessed them.

An elaborate programme including a procession and a public meeting to be addressed by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel has been arranged for tomorrow, which the Government have declared a public holiday.—A. P.

SARDAR PATEL LEAVES FOR AHMEDABAD

BOMBAY: July 20.

Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Chairman of the Congress Parliamentary Sub-Committee, left for Ahmedabad to-night for a week's stay.

He will preside over the first Prohibition Anniversary meeting to-morrow at Ahmedabad and will attend the Executive Committee meetings of the Bhavnagar Praja Parishad at Bhavnagar on July 24 and the Baroda Praja Mandal on July 22 at Kalol. The executive of the Gujarat Provincial Congress Committee also meets during the next week.

He visits Nadiad on July 23.—A.P.

SPECIAL POWERS TO CITY POLICE FOR PROHIBITION WORK

The Government of Bombay have conferred special powers under the Bombay Abkari Act upon Bombay City Police Force officers as well as those employed in the Bombay Suburban and Thana district engaged in the enforcement of Prohibition from August 1 in Bombay City and the Suburbs.

The powers relate to investigation, inspection, searching of both closed and open spaces, issue of warrants and bail bonds and disposal of attached properties.

Police constables have been empowered to investigate, search open spaces and dispose of attached properties.

The Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been appointed Deputy-Inspector General of Police. The Deputy-Commissioners of Police (Prohibition). Bombay, have been appointed Additional District Superintendents of Police for the Bombay Suburban District. Similarly, Superintendents of Police (Prohibition), Bombay, have been appointed Deputy-Superintendents of Police for the Suburban Districts.

Labour Unrest Threatened At Jamshedpur

JAMSHEDPUR, July 18.

Labour unrest is again threatening Jamshedpur. The workers of the Tata Iron and Steel Co. seem to feel uneasy over the bonus dispute. There is a stir among the workers at the result of the breakdown of the Bombay talks.

The situation at the Indian Steel and Wire Products Co. strike remains unchanged. The Socialists and the "Forward Bloc" men are conducting the strike. Prof. Abdul Bari the prominent labour leader having kept aloor from the strike. Some workers have approached Prof. Bari requesting him to lead the strike. At a largely attended meeting at the Golmuri Maidan Prof. Bari explained why he did not lead the strike. He said that the strike was organised and conducted by people who tried to disunite the labourers. Again he showed his readiness to lead the strike if the executive of the Wire Products Workers' Union decided to give him over the charge of the strike and relieve the others conducting the strike. The workers are now trying to get Prof. Bari to lead the strike.

SENAPATI BAPAT'S LATEST

POONA, July 20.

Senapati Bapat, the Maharashtra leader, who had announced his decision to immolate himself in the Mula Mudha river coming Sunday has now renounced his decision in deference to the pressure of public opinion and pressing requests from friends, admirers and public leaders.

In a statement which he has issued in this connection he states: "I cannot carry out my resolve in the face of opposition from the public although I honestly think that the public is mistaken. I am, however, bowing to pressure of public opinion since the service of my countrymen is my life-mission."—United Press.

Jaipur Satyagrahis Released

JAIPUR, July 20.

Five Satyagrahis from Bombay including Seth Indarmal Modi, were released this morning from the Mohanpura Camp after completing their terms of imprisonment. They were received outside the Mohanpura Camp by Praja Mandal workers and welcomed at the Prajamandal Office.—A. P.

MUTT AND JEFF—Off the Record It Seems That Jeff Is Just One Port Short of a Perfect Record By BUD FISHER

TELL ME, YOUNG MAN, DID YOU SEE THE WORLD?
WELL, MAYBE NOT ALL OF IT, M'AM -- BUT I'VE CERTAINLY BEEN AROUND!
JOIN THE NAVY AND SEE THE WORLD
JUST HOW MUCH OF IT DID YOU SEE?
WELL, I'VE SAILED THE SEVEN SEAS AND I'VE BEEN TO 376 PORTS!
MY!--YOU'RE NOT ONE OF THOSE SAILORS WHO HAS A WIFE IN EVERY PORT, ARE YOU?
OH, NO! NOT ME, M'AM!
JOIN THE NAVY AND SEE THE WORLD
?
I HAVEN'T BEEN TO BOMBAY YET!
JOIN THE NAVY AND SEE THE WORLD

Motoring and Aviation

Pity The Poor Pedestrian

And Other Safety Hints For Motorists

Every motorist knows that the pedestrian is in the weaker position: he is neither as heavy nor as speedy as a car. Therefore in a collision the pedestrian is sure to come off worse.

At the same time motorists must not forget that driving is a privilege. Proof of this is found in the fact that you can be debarred from sharing the highway as a driver; your licence to share it can be revoked. Any licence implies a privilege. It also implies that the holder is permitted to undertake some activity that might become a public menace if not subjected to official control.

DISPROPORTIONATE RISKS

Are you a chance taker? We all take chances at some time or other. In fact, progress would be impossible if we did not take chances; but the risk taken must not be out of proportion to the profit likely to be gained.

The driver who persists in taking foolish chances sooner or later comes to grief. If he alone suffered that would be bad enough; but the chance-taker rarely endangers himself alone. If he passes another on the crest of a hill or bridge, without making sure that it is safe to do so, he may force another car out of the road, killing everyone in it. A true sportsman never takes a chance at the expense of others

Make it safe for others too. When being overtaken, signal to overtaking traffic if the road ahead is clear or give warning if it is not. Never selfishly accelerate so as to block an overtaking car; slow down if necessary to let the other get clear.

1,000 FEET & 10 SECS. NEEDED

Believe it or not—A car overtaking another at 50 m.p.h. requires 1000 ft. and 10 seconds. Average drivers need 1000 feet of road distance and 10 seconds in time to pass a car ahead, travelling at 50 miles per hour. At thirty, cars require 450 to 650 feet.

These figures should make motorists pause before they decide to overtake in dangerous localities and in congested streets. The results are also useful to road engineers in designing highways of the future to determine proper sight distances

—"POPULAR MECHANICS."

New Control For Pedestrians

The latest notification of the Police Commissioner of Bombay compels pedestrians to use pedestrian crossings wherever they are provided.

The new rule states:—"No person shall walk along the carriageway of any street wherein a side-walk exists and where pedestrian crossings are established in the carriageway in the vicinity of traffic islands, and are marked by painted lines or otherwise, pedestrians crossing a carriageway must cross at such pedestrian crossings."

The old rule only provided for the use of the side-walk instead of the carriageway for pedestrian traffic. The addition regarding the use of pedestrian crossings has been made at the suggestion of the Safety First Association. A further suggestion to the Authorities states that pedestrian crossings should be marked by some visible symbol such as a beacon placed in a position where it could receive light from neighbouring lamps. Also that yellow markings should be substituted by studs or white concrete or better still by "Cats-eye."

WE ALL PAY THE BILL

Who pays the piper? "Accidents don't cost me anything!" is an incorrect statement to make even if you can boast a no-accident record, say the W.I.A.A. to motorists who are concerned only about their own accident bills.

America's bill for accidents cost the nation 3,600,000 dollars last year and every American citizen paid his share in one way or another. Lack of statistics prevents us from knowing what our total accident bill amounted to in India, but we know all the same that each of us is paying the price of the nation's carelessness and recklessness.

If all insurance companies, governments, and employers could be assured that there would not be a single accident in 1940, they could make a noticeable reduction in premium rates and taxes and employers could pass on a tidy sum in increased wages, more employee benefits, and lower prices.

You pay heavy taxes; and a part of every rupee that you pay is used to defray the cost of police and fire protection. Another part of your tax payments goes to finance hospitals, to build safer streets, to instal and maintain traffic signs and signals. So remember this the next time you are inclined to throw safety to the winds:—Every accident increases the nation's budget and who pays the bill? Every one of us does.

WHERE INDIANS PREFER TO FLY

No Colour Bar In The Air In South Africa?

India has for long been numbered among the most air-minded countries, but it is interesting to note that the Indian 'colony' in Africa has shown an equal appreciation of the effects of air travel.

A report just issued by Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways, Central African associate of Imperial Airways, states that the growth of Indian traffic on its lines between Beira, Salisbury, Lusaka, Blantyre, Bulawayo and Johannesburg, forms one of the surprising developments of the last year or two.

During the 15 months to the end of June 1939, more than 130 Indian passengers travelled on the R. A. N. A. services, a figure which is proportionately greater than at first it appears when one takes into consideration the capacity of the Company's aircraft—D. H. Dragon Rapides with a normal seating allotment for six.

DIFFICULT TRAIN JOURNEYS

Most of these passengers travelled on the Beira-Salisbury and Salisbury-Lusaka services, and were bound for Northern Rhodesia to take up their residence there. Although some of them were able to travel by air from India, the majority went to Africa by boat and embarked on the air services at Beira.

"The reasons for the increased popularity of the air services among Indian travellers are not far to seek", says the report.

"On board vessels plying from the East to the coasts of Africa, there is, of course, every facility for Indian passengers, who are, in fact, specially catered for. It is only when the traveller steps ashore into a strange land that the difficulties inseparable from colour, caste and creed begin to make themselves felt in no uncertain manner.

"As most of the immigrants from India are bound for remote destinations in the far interior of Africa, train journeys of many days duration are involved. Caste and religion often permit only specially prepared foods to be consumed, and the plight of the immigrant can be imagined when he is faced with days of travel in a land where the niceties of caste are unrecognised, and where only Europeans and natives are catered for.

"It is not, then, surprising that Indians have been quick to grasp the advantages which air travel extends to them. no colour troubles exist to any great extent in the air. The immigrant has no need to fear restrictions which he may experience when using other modes of transport.

"At the main stopping places on the Rhodesian and Nyasaland Airways routes. Indian travellers are met and cared for by their compatriots and co-religionists; difficulties otherwise inevitable in regard to meals and overnight accommodation are thus entirely removed, and the long journey is now accomplished in a few hours, robbed of all its terrors."

STREETS LIABLE TO FLOOD

Warning To Bombay City Motorists

Now that the monsoon is with us, it is sincerely hoped that the road authorities will not allow any road which is subject to floods to be opened up during the next few months.

Floods are an annual occurrence in Bombay city; and motorists will do well to scout round on a free evening and plan out a high level route home in case they need to use it, for floods may take place any time during the wet season (state the W.I.A.A.).

Streets in Bombay that are particularly liable to flood are:—

Eapoo Khote Street, between Pydhoni and Null Bazar; Duncan Road, between Null Bazar and Round Temple; Ripon Road, between Jacob Circle and Old Parsi Statue and Falkland Road, between the corner of Grand Road and Golpitha.

THAT MORNING CHECK-UP

Make a habit of it—Before you start out every morning, the W.I.A.A. suggest that you give your car a quick once over for safety.

Make sure, for instance, that your brakes are in good working order—you never know when a life, perhaps your own, may depend on their efficient working.

Are your tyres ready for the road and in good condition? Remember that worn-out tyres increase stopping distance and make skidding easy.

Is there too much play in your steering gear? Is your rear-view mirror at the correct angle?

These are things worth checking every day—make a habit of it.

PARKING OFF THE STREET

Here is a way you can help prevent accidents to others. The Safety First Association suggests that you park your car off the street whenever possible.

Although they may have been told not to run into the street in the middle of the block, children often forget and do just that. Your car, parked at the kerb, may obscure the children from the view of other drivers and thus be a contributory cause to a tragic accident.

America Rules The Skies!

Air Journal Examines The Situation

NEW YORK, (By Mail.)

The magazine "Aviation" in a recent issue turned to a consideration of "this ever-shrinking world" and found that "to-day our American flight captains, driving new Clippers of doubled size through final proving flights, hold almost in their grasp a leadership on the north Atlantic that Americans have not had since the days of sail."

To demonstrate just what they meant, the editors of "Aviation" (in particular Associate Editor Daniel Sayre who took the major responsibility for assembling material, writing and editing), examined all the air lines which are engaged in international air transportation or which expect to be.

PRESENT AND FUTURE.

The reasoning which prompted "Aviation" to undertake such a detailed and comprehensive study of international air transportation is stated in the introduction to the special section:

"The important question which faces the industry—and the nation—is: Where will we stand on the world's air trade routes in 1944; in 1949? Out in front, where we stand to-day? Possibly—but not unless we are willing to fight for that aerial leadership as Americans have rarely fought for national interests beyond our continental borders."

FOREIGN COMPETITORS.

And again:

"Where our international routes have had until now only limited competition from the lines of two European nations in Latin-America, it will be challenged by four foreign competitors before the end of 1939. Where but one European nation has hitherto advanced its services all the way to China, five nations now have plans for direct routes to that market. On the North Atlantic, no less than four nations are already clamouring to share, with us, this blue ribbon trade route of the world."

With those points in mind, "Aviation" then proceeds to put before its readers a complete picture of international aviation. The history, organization, methods and accomplishments of Pan American Airways are fully set forth, with considerable emphasis upon the Atlantic trade routes where the keen rivalry of the next few years will be most in evidence. And in a "Who's Who of World Airlines" there are given the salient facts regarding Pan American Airways, Imperial Airways (Great Britain), Deutsche Lufthansa (Germany), Air France (France) and Royal Dutch Airlines.

Cuban Students Fly To And From School

HAVANA.—Last year 392 Cuban pupils in American educational institutions made use of pan American Airways services.

January, following the Christmas recess, showed the heaviest month of travel for the scholars with 120 using the service.

SUBURBAN ELECTRIC SUPPLY

Dividend Of Rs. 4 Per Share Declared

A dividend for the second half year ended March 31, 1939 of Rs. 4 per share proportionate to the amount paid up (making 7 per cent for the year) free of income-tax, was declared at the tenth ordinary general meeting of Bombay Suburban Electric Supply, Limited, held on Thursday at the Killick Nixon Co.'s Office, Bombay.

Mr. R. C. Gills, ex-officio, Director and Chairman of the Board of Directors, presided.

The Chairman in the course of his speech stated:

"The sales of energy during the year increased by 5 lakhs of units which amounts to 12.8 p.c. which is reasonably satisfactory considering the comparatively poor trade conditions which existed during the period concerned. You will see that the growth of load for Lighting was only 1.9 lakhs of units or 11.5 p.c. but, on the other hand, the sales of energy for power purposes increased by 2.4 lakhs of units or 16 1/2 p.c.

SALES PROPAGANDA

Endeavours are being made to stimulate the use of electricity by means of suitable sales propaganda and I am glad to state that the supplies of energy for domestic purposes, by which I mean heating, cooking and refrigeration, have increased by 16 p.c.

The principal event of importance during the year has been the receipt of the Report of the Advisory Committee which was appointed by Government more than 18 months ago. This Committee examined the accounts of your undertaking relative to the financial year 1936-37 but it was not until early this year that their findings were submitted to your Board.

The findings of this Committee included a statement of the rates which, in the opinion of the Committee, the Company should be allowed to charge and the general purport of the Report indicates Government's object was to find additional revenue by enhancing the Electricity Duty for the second time in two years.

Your Board found themselves unable to agree with the findings of the Committee or with the principles which governed the composition of the Report but as a result of subsequent negotiations with Government it was found possible to introduce certain rate reductions in return for an undertaking that Government will not demand any further alterations of the rates for a period of five years in addition to which they undertook not to impose any specific taxation on the Company for a similar period. By this I mean taxation of a direct nature applicable to an Electric Supply undertaking, as such.

COMPANY'S HEAVY BURDENS

With regard to the future, I feel bound to emphasise the heavy burden which your Company has to bear, along with the majority of the Companies in this Presidency, by reason of the Electricity duty detracting from the benefits of lower tariffs.

"I am glad to say that residential developments so far show no sign of reduction although the increasing burden of taxation upon the middle classes is bound to have its effect upon those consumers who constitute the backbone of your Company's business. It is difficult at this juncture to indicate how long it will be before the "Greater Bombay" scheme becomes effective insofar as the Municipal services are concerned and consequently therefore I will do no more than mention the constant efforts which your Management are applying to encourage the improvement of Street Lighting, Traffic Control Lights and other public services in the area of supply.

The steady growth of your business has already rendered the office accommodation taken on lease some six years ago insufficient. Your Board have under consideration schemes for the construction of administrative accommodation commensurate with the requirements of the Company and while on the subject of development, I would state that the time is approaching when fairly heavy Capital expenditure will have to be faced for the reinforcement of the Mains System. A comprehensive scheme for this purpose is in hand and I anticipate that it may soon be necessary to consider making a further call upon the partly paid share issue."

The Directors' Report stated that conditions during the rear showed an improvement over those of the preceding year.

IMPERSONATION AT MATRICULATION

Registrar Threatens Criminal Proceedings For Subsequent Offences

Mr. S. R. Dongerkery, Bombay University Registrar, writes:

At the Matriculation Examination held by the University of Bombay in April 1939, two cases of impersonation of candidates appearing at the Examination were discovered, one at the Kolhapur Centre and another at the Sangli Centre.

In the first case, candidate Abasaheb Amritrao Savant was impersonated by Hanmant Malhar Badchi at the Kolhapur Centre. In the second case, candidate Balkrishna Sheshgiri Kamat was impersonated by Sadanand Lakshman Nayak, at the Sangli Centre.

In both these cases, the candidates as well as the persons who impersonated them confessed their guilt, and the Syndicate have issued orders debarring Hanmant Malhar Badchi and Sadanand Lakshman Nayak from appearing at any University Examination till January 1947 and Abasaheb Amritrao Savant and Balkrishna Sheshgiri Kamat till January 1945.

Candidates appearing at the Matriculation and other Examinations of the University should note that if a candidate resorts to impersonation, he runs the risk not only, of being debarred from appearing at any University Examination but also of being prosecuted in a Court of Law for a criminal offence. On this occasion, criminal proceedings have not been taken, but if there is a recurrence of such cases, the offenders will have to be prosecuted.

During the year the Government Physical Training Institute at Kandivli entered into a street lighting contract with the company. After the Directors' Report and Audited Statement of Accounts for the year were adopted and other business mentioned in the agenda transacted, the meeting came to a close.

HAVOC WROUGHT BY WILD ANIMALS

Radhakishan Bajaj's Tour In Jaipur Villages

(From Our Correspondent).

JAIPUR: July 20.

Sjt. Radhakishan Bajaj, Convenor, Satyagraha Council, has completed his tour of several villages in the vicinity of Jaipur and Sawai Madhopur where, accompanied by Praja Mandal workers, he had gone to collect facts about the havoc wrought by tigers, leopards, panthers and other wild animals, which are not permitted to be shot.

Sjt. Bajaj has collected information which may exceed several pages. He is shortly expected to issue a statement in this connection.

It is understood that the report will be submitted to Mahatma Gandhi also.

Five Satyagrahis from the Bombay batch, including Seth Indarmal Modhi, were released this morning at Mohanpura Camp after the completion of their terms.

They were received by the Praja Mandal workers and welcomed at the Praja Mandal Office.

MALEGAON LORRY-OWNERS' GRIEVANCES

Representation To The Minister For Public Works

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Abdul Aziz Hazi Fate Mahomud and Subrati Subhan of Malegaon, President and Secretary of the Malegaon Motor Lorry Union have addressed a representation to the Hon. Mr. M. Y. Nurie, Minister for Public Works, detailing their grievances in respect of the closing of the Bombay—Agra Road between Igatpuri and Kasara to the plying of goods lorries.

The petitioners point out that the order to stop their lorries on this road has meant loss to the business of Malegaon weavers and Nasik vegetable merchants, while lorries of passengers-cum-goods are allowed, only goods lorries have been banned.

The petitioners have pleaded for this injustice to be removed. The petitioners are waiting upon the Hon. Mr. Nurie to-morrow at Poona.

USED CAR BARGAINS

UNREPEATABLE BARGAINS

AUSTIN	7 H.P.	Tourer	(1937)	Rs. 1,250
AUSTIN	12 H.P.	Saloon	(1934)	„ 1,350
AUSTIN	10 H.P.	Saloon	(1934)	„ 1,100
SINGER	10 H.P.	Saloon	(1933)	„ 650
MORRIS MAJOR		Saloon		„ 600
MORRIS MAJOR		Coupe		„ 800
MORRIS OXFORD		Saloon	(1934)	„ 1,550
CHEVROLET		Saloon	(1934)	„ 1,500
VAUXHALL	14 H.P.	Saloon	(1936)	„ 1,950

FRENCH MOTOR CAR CO., LTD.
15, New Queens Road, BOMBAY.
'Phone: 27017.

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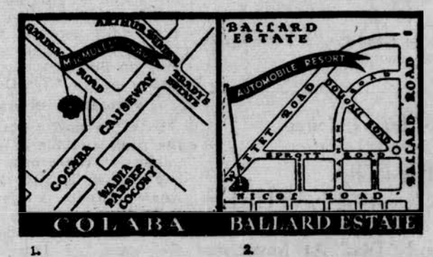
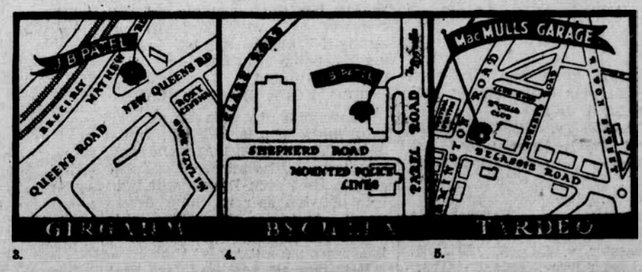
LET AN EXPERT LUBRICATE YOUR CAR

The cost of REGULAR SHELL SPECIALISED LUBRICATION by an Expert is trifling when you consider its many advantages. It is available wherever you see the sign.



1. MacMULLS' GARAGE, At the corner of Colaba Causeway & Garden Road.
2. AUTOMOBILE RESORT, At the corner of Wittet Road & Nicol Road.
3. J. B. PATEL, At the corner of Mathew Road & Queen's Road.
4. J. B. PATEL, At the corner of Shepherd Road & Parel Road.
5. MacMULLS' GARAGE, At the corner of Lamington Road & Belasis Road.



SHELL SPECIALISED LUBRICATION

Inserted by:—BURMAH-SHELL OIL STORAGE & DISTRIBUTING CO. OF INDIA, LTD. Agents. (Incorporated in England).

M.C.C. Tour To Be Cancelled?

War Clouds Raise British Opinion Against Trip

Essex Amateur Offered Captaincy But Will Be Compelled To Decline

Charles Bray writing in the "Daily Herald" under the caption "Indian Cricket Tour Doubts" says:

T. N. Pearce, who until this season was the joint captain of Essex with Denis Wilcox, has been invited by the M.C.C. to captain the England team that should tour India this winter.

The team is expected to arrive in India on October 12, and remain there until February, 1940. Twenty-six matches will be played, including three official Tests of four days' duration—one each at Bombay, Calcutta and Madras.

The invitation to the former Essex skipper is the M.C.C.'s first step in getting together a team. Already the Cricket Committee of the Club has found that the task is not going to be easy.

Pearce has been invited, but it is practically certain that he will be compelled to decline.

Bartlett And Stephenson

He is an officer in the Territorial Army, and would have to get special permission to leave the country for six months.

In addition, business and military reasons have prevented him from playing any first-class cricket this summer. At present he is completing a month's training in camp "somewhere in Essex".

If Pearce cannot make the trip, the M.C.C. will have difficulty in finding another captain. The amateurs I know at present who can go if invited are J. W. A. Stephenson, the former Army cricketer, and Hugh Bartlett.

Bartlett has often skippered Sussex, but he is not on the M.C.C. Committee, and the Club likes to have one of their committeemen in charge of teams touring overseas when a manager is not sent.

It seems then that the captaincy alone is going to give the M.C.C. much food for thought.

But their problems will not end there by any means.

At Least 6 Amateurs

I am informed that at least six amateurs are wanted in the team.

Where the six are coming from I do not know, unless the team is to be considerably weakened by their inclusion. Moreover, the tour of India is so strenuous that at least ten professionals, in addition, must be found.

Of course, the professionals do not create much of a problem. There is a wealth of players in the country who, perhaps not quite up to the major Test grade, are worthy of such a tour and would be glad to get it in the winter.

Such players as Barling and Gregory (Surrey), the Langridges (Sussex), Todd (Kent), Barber, Mitchell and Smailes (Yorkshire), Peter Smith and Esseman (Essex), the Popes (Derbyshire), Dollery and Hollies (Warwickshire), Wellard and Andrews (Somerset) would not let the side down.

Will Team Be Sent?

The major point to be decided by the M.C.C. is what type of team is to be sent and whether in these troublesome times, a team should go at all.

There is a considerable body of opinion in favour of this Indian tour being cancelled. Some years ago a similar tour was wiped out because of political feeling in India. The M.C.C. were advised that it would be politic not to send a side.

Wally Hammond, of course, would have been offered the captaincy if he had any intention of accepting it.

Wally wants a rest from cricket and he wants to give some time to his business, in which he is keenly interested. Moreover he is to lead an England team to Australia.

The M.C.C. would make a vital mistake if anything but a strong team were sent to India. Now, while the counties will not object to their star batsmen making the trip, they may hesitate about allowing their best fast bowler to go.

The experience of Alf Gover and Stan Nichols is ever-present as a warning. Both these fast bowlers had one of their worst seasons in the summer following a trip to India.

The climate and food, apparently, saps the energy from the fast bowler with the result that he needs a full year to recover his form on his return.

A final decision whether a side shall be sent or not is expected to be made by the M.C.C. at the next meeting of the Cricket Committee.

R. S. Grant

The West Indies' skipper spoke from Daventry yesterday about his impressions of the present West Indies tour in England.

Succeeded Where Tilden And Vines Failed

Don McNeill Emulates Fred Perry's Great 1934 Feat

OVERWHELMED RIGGS REELING OFF 11 GAMES IN A ROW IN FRENCH CHAMPIONSHIPS FINAL

Don McNeill whose recent rise to international fame has been nothing short of 'meteoric' emulated Tilden, Vines and Perry in his recent victory of the French title. This is how a foreign commentary describes his achievement:

America scored first in the major events of the year through the victory of twenty-one year old W. Donald McNeill in the final of the French championship singles. The American, who is a student at Ohio University and is ranked thirteenth in the U. S. lists, has created a precedent in being the first unseeded player to win one of the International Federation's permanent official championship singles. In the first all-American final in Paris since the championships were thrown open to all comers in 1925 he overwhelmed R. L. Riggs, the top-seeded player, by the power of his attack on drive and volley and won after 70 minutes' play by 7—5, 6—0, 6—3.

ENTERPRISING TACTICS.

The unprecedented number of three Americans had reached the semi-finals, together with O. Szigeti, of Hungary, in an entry which contained all the prominent Continental players except the Germans. The solid baseline games of the Central Europeans which have held sway for long in European competition were conquered by these newcomers from America whose blend of attack and defence was well suited to the slow Paris courts. McNeill, R. L. Riggs and Elwood Cooke all demonstrated that the baseline methods of such Continental cracks as F. Puncec, F. Kulkuljevic and O. Szigeti can be overcome, even on a slow surface, by enterprising tactics if supported by adequate ground stroke control.

EMULATED PERRY!

Don McNeill—America's No. 13 who recently toured India and except for an amazing reverse at the hands of Blake—carried all before him—is now being freely tipped as a future World Champion.

SUCCEEDED WHERE TILDEN AND VINES FAILED.

McNeill has thus succeeded where Tilden and Vines failed in past years. He came to Paris for the first time with an enviable record in recent international matches and his convincing defeat of F. Puncec was the prelude to his two and a half hours victory over Elwood Cooke for a place in the final. Reserving his best form for the title match he dominated America's leading player by his power of drive and his great activity in the forecourt, and his sequence of eleven games—from 5—all in the first set to 3-love in the third—emulated F. J. Perry's feat during his Wimbledon victory over J. H. Crawford in the 1934 final.

Herbert Sutcliffe

When he had scored 13 runs in the Yorkshire v. Sussex match last Tuesday—'Herbert' Sutcliffe joined the select band of 'giants'—Hobbs, Woolley, Grace, Hendren and Mead—who have scored 50,000 runs in first-class cricket.

Dennis Compton

The brilliant Middlesex and England youngster is leading the race for reaching 2000 runs in first-class cricket this season—having 1862 runs to his credit. His closest rivals are—Hutton with 1737, and Hammond with 1648 runs respectively. Compton is further second to Hammond in the latest table of first-class batting averages.

W. RHODES STILL A 'POWER'!

BRILLIANT BOWLING IN CLUB ENCOUNTERS

Many people who watched Rhodes at the height of his career must have been stirred by the recent evening paper headlines in Yorkshire—"Wilfrid Rhodes Again; Brilliant Bowling for Kirkheaton." This season he returned to play as an amateur for his old club in the Hudders field League, and he has bowled consistently well. He followed up the capture of seven Paddock wickets by claiming seven for 42 against the holders, Elland, in the Sykes Cup—the knock-out competition of the League. Rhodes is now in his 62nd year, while Barnes is 66. When it is remembered that Rhodes first played for Yorkshire 41 years ago one marvels all the more at his outstanding success in League cricket this year.

BEWARE..
..of throat infection!

Protect yourself from colds, flu, sore throats and chest and throat infections by gargling with 'Dettol' *daily*. 'Dettol' is three times stronger than carbolic but it is non-poisonous, and harmless to everything but germs. Keep 'Dettol' always handy—it's deadly to germs.

RECKITT & SONS
Hull and London
England

DETTOL
THE MODERN ANTISEPTIC

THE DARK BRADMAN

George Headley—in perfect trim for the second Test!

NAIDU MUST LEAD INDIAN TEAM

Public Opinion Demands Justice To Great Cricketer

SIGNIFICANCE attaches to the following broadcast speech of Mr. A. F. S. Talyarkhan in view of the fact that the Indian Board of Control for Cricket will be meeting on Sunday to discuss selection of the All-India Team for the forthcoming Test Matches. Mr. Talyarkhan holds that the weakness of the Board in the matter of choosing the skipper was considerably responsible for past disasters and holds that Major Nayudu who is still in the best form must be selected the leader.

The following is an epitome of the speech:—

Test matches are of international significance and the next move of the Board of Control is one that the whole of India is awaiting with baited breath. I have been reading an article from the Bombay correspondent of a great daily paper of Madras I see from it that he has certainly summed up Bombay's attitude in the matter of the Test Captain.

Zero Hour Draws Near!

I am almost certain so far as the rank and file of the general public is concerned, that Bombay's wish is also that of the whole of India. I refer to Major C. K. Nayudu.

The Board of Control should feel, and I hope, it does, that it has the backing of the country. "It will feel doubly strong if it knows that it is following a policy in keeping with public sentiment.

ZERO HOUR DRAWS NEAR!

On Sunday, by this time, we shall know who is to lead India in the Tests against England and who is to do the selecting. I feel certain that even Danzig will fade into oblivion as zero hour draws near! It is not always like this at the time of selection, but there is a reason for it "this" time.

It is now an admitted fact that ever since that time the authorities have sought to find a 'via media' by trying different leaders. And always there has been trouble in one form or another. One cannot expect anything to grow strongly unless the roots are pure and strong and that is why—if Major Nayudu had not been so often passed over—the story of Indian Cricket might have been different.

In all these years he has carried on, playing under this man and that, treating us here and others abroad to the genius of his play—either with bat or ball or in the field—and it proves the greatness of the cricketer that only last year in India's greatest cricket tournament—the Bombay Pentangular—he rose to tremendous heights in every department of the game, against tremendous odds, and almost carried the Hindu Side on his shoulders against the formidable and brilliant Muslim champions.

For one thing, this shows that in the field he is still almost supreme—time has been on the side of the Major. None will deny that his experience and leadership is way ahead of anything that we have yet produced. Well then, if we have a great leader, a man with vast experience and a superb player all rolled into one, why is there or has there been any doubt about his being the best man to lead our India?

Rectify Blunder

Now all India knows that there were said to be certain differences of opinion between certain players and the Major—matters that had nothing, so far as I know, to do with actual play. You will remember that, at the end of last year's Pentangular, I broadcasted the great news that these differences had been patched up and that we could look forward to a long and pleasant chapter of Indian cricket. That still holds good. This being so, then, the task of the Board of Control becomes a pleasant one.

It has absolutely nothing to worry about if and when it appoints Major Nayudu as the Test Captain and now I go further and say that India's representatives—on behalf of India, on behalf of you and you and I—have to make amends for what has been allowed to happen in the dismal past. WE HAVE YET—AS A NATION—TO DO JUSTICE TO OUR GREATEST CRICKETER *AND THIS IS THE ONE GREAT* OPPORTUNITY.

India's Cricket Destiny

Jardine has said that we are *destined to reach the highest* spots. We should have reached our *goal by now but for all these* unfortunate half-measures. There is now nothing to prevent our reaching the promised land immediately and there is no need to wait for a later date.

We have brilliance, talent, genius for the game. We have at our disposal players who have made their mark throughout the world. We have had this for some time, but it has not been properly led and directed.

Therefore, I would ask the Board of Control to remember, that experience, talent, genius, fitness—batting, bowling, fielding—leadership, tactics, all point to one man and one man only—Major C. K. Nayudu. These things and also that terrific force—Justice.

CRICKETING 'PHILOSOPHER'!

Dr. Jehangir Khan, the well-known Cambridge and India cricketer, who returned from England by yesterday's mail-boat after taking his 'Doctorate' in philosophy from Cambridge University and playing consistently brilliant cricket for the Indian Gymkhana.

9 WICKETS FOR 1 RUN!

WHOLE SIDE OUT FOR 4

Playing for Chelmarsh (Bridgnorth) against Quatt sometime back F. Jones secured 9 wickets for 1 run, Quatt being all out for 4. Up in Scotland, J. Guthrie bowled 97 balls for Dunfermline High School against Dollar Academy before a run was scored off him and his final analysis (3 ball over) was

Overs	Maidens	Runs	Wickets
16.3	16	1	5

DUTCH GIRL BREAKS OWN RECORD

AMSTERDAM.

Jopie Waalborg (Holland) recently broke her own world record of 200 yards breast-stroke in 2 minutes 40.3 seconds, her previous timing being 2 minutes 41.4 seconds.

5 Reasons why modern parents serve this delicious breakfast

A bowl of
KELLOGG'S CORN FLAKES
with milk and sugar

1 Has more energy value than 3 eggs*

223.26 calories 210 calories

2 Digests easily
3 So delicious, so crisp—children love it
4 Helps children take more milk
5 No cooking—no fuss. Served in 30 seconds

*Shown by an analysis made at a leading dietetic laboratory.

DO YOU KNOW that your child burns up energy every time he takes a breath? Then think how much more he uses up in active play and school work.

Help him, Parents, to *renew* that energy. Start his day with KELLOGG'S Corn Flakes, served with milk and sugar. That way, he'll get more food energy than three eggs will supply.

And remember—KELLOGG'S are ready to serve—the 30-second breakfast! Buy a packet from your stores today!

First-Class Cricket

WEEK-END FEATURES

Second 'Test' At Manchester: Champions Meeting Notts

Following are the first-class cricket fixtures beginning on Saturday, 22nd July:

ENGLAND v. WEST INDIES (Second Test), Manchester.

Middlesex v Lancashire, (Lord's).
Derby v. Somerset (Derby).
Glamorgan v. Warwickshire, (Llandley).
Gloucester v. Sussex, (Bristol).
Kent v. Surrey, (Blackheath).
Leicester v. Hants, (Le'ster).
Northants v. Worcester, (Rushden).
Yorkshire v. Notts, (Sheffield).

Our Readers' Views

Record Of Kher Ministry

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—To-day the Kher Ministry will complete two years of office Well may Bombay province congratulate itself on having such a team of ministers to guide its destinies. Suddenly called upon to shoulder the responsibilities of administration, without any previous experience, the Ministry can be said to have discharged their onerous duties with credit to themselves and to the great organisation to which they belong. The 'scoring' has been consistent and forceful. What a great mass of legislative activity has been concentrated within the short space of two years, to say nothing of the scores of committees which have been tackling the different intricate problems Rural uplift, educational reconstruction, medical relief, relief of agriculturists, amelioration of labour, and other forms of nation-building activities have engaged the unceasing attention of the Ministers. In fact two of them have been so over-worked that they are said to be committing 'suicide by inches.' And now the team have launched upon the epoch-making experiment of prohibition. If all these activities meant to make the average citizen better, healthier, and more conscious of his power in a democratic state, are not going to advance the cause of the Indian National Congress, as Mr. Bose contends, I cannot imagine what else can.

The Ministry has demonstrated its capacity to maintain law and order, to deal out justice to all regardless of caste, colour or creed, and lastly, to give due protection to the minorities. Disgruntled persons may find points according to their party labels, in this record to run down the ministry. But no ministry of whatever denominations will create a heaven on the earth within so short a time.

The team has been playing the game with admirable unity in its ranks. Its behaviour 'on and off the field' has been exemplary, and individual members have impressed the public with their ability, integrity, industry and efficiency.

A reference to the record of two years will not be complete without a word for His Excellency the Governor,—who may well go down in history as the first 'constitutional' Governor of Bombay. The perfect harmonious relations existing between His Excellency and his ministers are at once a tribute to the broad statesmanship of His Excellency as to the wise guidance of his Ministers. The Civil Service too must earn a share of praise for the admirable manner in which they have adapted themselves to the new order of things.

The team is still in the field. Three years are yet to go, unless a collapse occurs before it finishes its innings. I have not the slightest doubt that at the end of their innings, they will have hit up such record a score of ameliorative measures and nation-building activities that when the time comes for choosing 'the new team, the constituencies will send back this same team with extended support and increased backing.—Yours, etc.,

L. M. SATCOR.

99, Main Street,
Camp Poona.
July 17.

Western India Turf Club

To The Editor of "The Chronicle"

Sir,—We have read the terms and conditions on which the licences of the Western India Turf Club have been renewed by Government.

The club deducts 12 1|2 per cent from the amount of the total bets on the totalisator in each race. This, by itself, is a heavy deduction but in addition to this the club has, since about 2 years, stopped the practice of paying fractions of a rupee on the dividend that becomes payable on each ticket. For example, if after deducting the usual 12 1|2 per cent, the amount payable to the investor on a particular ticket comes to Rs. 18-14-0 the club pays only Rs. 18 and retains 14 annas on every ticket in addition to the 12 1|2 per cent deduction above referred to. This means that the club deducts roughly about 17 1|2 per cent of the total investment in each race. In Calcutta, Madras, Bangalore and other places, fractions upto annas eight are paid.

In the interests of the race-going public those in the management of this royal sport should consider this and see if things cannot be arranged so as to ensure a deduction of not more than 10 per cent in all from the total investment in each race. This result can be achieved by cutting down unnecessary expenses.

Moreover, the private bookmakers who accept bets at "Tote" prices and carry on a profitable business in spite of the heavy incidental expenses and charges which they have to bear to enable them to carry on their business safely, will receive a severe blow if the club's total deduction is reduced to atleast 10 per cent. The reason why these private bookmakers flourish is that they have to pay to their punters only what the Turf Club pays on each ticket which is nearly 17 1|2 per cent less than the amount which the punter is really entitled to on each ticket on calculation.—Yours, etc.,

RACEGOER.

Liquor Price In Navsari

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—News of a very startling nature is coming from Navsari (Baroda State), where it is stated liquor, the cost price of which is Rs. 10 per gallon is being feely sold at the liquor shops at Rs. 6-12 per gallon. If this is true, it is surely an encouragement not only to indulge in drinking on a larger scale but an inducement to the poor people who are converting their ornaments into cash in order to avail themselves of the unique opportunity of storing up liquor, at the present cheap rate, in large quantity.

Numerous questions arise out of such unnatural sales, and before its secret is exposed, it would cause terrible harm unless the Excise Commissioner of the State thinks it his duty to intervene and save the people from ruination.

Next it is the duty of the Congress Government to take steps at once to put a stop to such a state of affairs, which on the very face of it is openly working against the principles of prohibition, paralysing the effect and aims of prohibition, and dragging the people to the opposite direction, instead of diverting them from drinks. It is sincerely hoped the Excise Commissioner of Baroda will sympathise with the Congress movement as well the poor people by at once stopping this reported game of licensees.—Yours, etc.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

Dual System

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Sir Norman McLeod, Ex-Chief Justice of Bombay, has taken up cudgels on behalf of the dual system and has tried to belittle the statement made by the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi in the Bombay Legislative Assembly announcing the policy of the Bombay Government to abolish the Dual System from June 1940. Such a statement from one who has been brought up in and has worked under the dual system can be easily expected but I do not think one can accept his authority to speak about its suitability to the conditions in India of the present day, as final, or even to be preferred to the opinion of those who have studied both sides of the question. This I can safely maintain however much Sir Norman may ridicule their studies or doubt their honesty of purpose. The Hon'ble Mr. Munshi was speaking as the accredited representative of the elected Government of Bombay with the support of all his colleagues in the Assembly and this opinion is certainly entitled to greater weight than that of any individual, however highly he might have been placed, in the legal world 15 years ago.

Sir Norman admits that there has been an outcry against the Dual System for many years, but he tries to whittle down his admission by ascribing it to interested parties viz., members of the legal profession who were not competent to pass the Advocates Examination. Let me assure Sir Norman that this outcry has been from the public although it has been for the members of the legal profession to express it in the public press. This outcry against the dual system has been due to the very heavy cost of litigation which the perpetuation of this system entailed. How is it that in the whole of India, this system exists only in Bombay and Calcutta? I do not mention Madras where both the systems work side by side, so much so that practically the entire legal work on the Original Side of the High Court of Madras is done by the lawyers acting on the unitary system. The same is the case in the Rangoon High Court. The best proof that the dual system is unsuited to large commercial cities in India lies in the fact that the Government of Madras (not the present Congress Government there but its former Government) wanted that the Unitary System should be made universal there, instead of both systems working side by side. Further, barristers in Madras, though brought up in the English tradition in a body demanded unification.

The introduction of the dual system in the Bombay High Court was an historical incident. Sir Norman will no doubt admit that before 1862 the Supreme Court had jurisdiction in the Presidency towns and over certain persons only elsewhere. The Sadar Diwani Adalat and the Sadar Nizamat Adalat has jurisdiction in the Presidencies outside the capital cities. The High Court of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay which were established in 1862 succeeded to the jurisdiction of the Supreme and Sadar Courts, the Original Side of the High Court taking the place of the Supreme Court and the Appellate Side taking the place of the Sadar Courts. As to how the Original Side Bars of the three High Courts of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay, developed in three different directions can be seen from the early law reports of these Courts. However, one important point may be stated, that when other High Courts were established in different provinces of India, as in Allahabad, Patna, Rangoon, and Nagpur the Indian Legislature did not copy the model of the Original Side of the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay or Madras and in consequence nowhere was the dual system introduced. Does not this fact show conclusively that the dual system is unsuited to the conditions of a poor country like India.

Whether the dual system was introducing in Bombay 70 years ago as the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi states or 120 years ago as Sir Norman states, the High Court being established 77 years ago and the Supreme Court about 120 years ago, the public is little concerned. I however join issue with Sir Norman when he states that "within the recent years a very distinguished and competent committee discussed this question in great detail and reported in favour of the dual system. With all respect to Sir Norman I assert that this distinguished and competent committee never reported in favour of the dual system. This report was published as long ago as 1924 and possibly Sir Norman had not a copy of it when he wrote the letter to you. At page 16 of the report of the Indian Bar Committee it is stated "The views of our Committee as on this old standing controversy are as divided as those of the legal world generally and we are not in a position to give any decision on the merits of the two systems. Notes have been prepared by Mr. Justice Courts Trotter and Divan Bahadur T. Ranghachariar representing different views of this question and are annexed to the report."

If 15 years after this report the Hon. Mr. Munshi and his colleagues in the elected Government of Bombay have come to the conclusion that this dual system is not suited to Bombay, is this conclusion to be sneered at with a remark that they have not the necessary experience. Perhaps Sir Norman is not aware that after he left, all the principal commercial bodies in Bombay have asked for the establishment of the City Civil Court, as a remedy for the ruinous cost of High Court litigation on the Original Side. Does not this show, what the public of Bombay feel about the dual system which leads to this ruinous cost? The Government of Bombay constituted as it is, on a popular basis has certainly greater contact with the public mind and needs than Sir Norman, the greater part of whose career was taken up with administration of justice on the bench.

Much is talked about the efficient work due to the dual system, but at what cost has this so-called efficiency been attained? I will cite one instance, when only last year, in a common pro-missory note suit of a money lender for Rs. 1,500 which was filed on the Original Side resulted in costs of each of the sides amounting to Rs. 3,500 nearly Rs. 7,000—in all. Is this justice? I can multiply a number of such instances. I assert that in all contested or semi-contested suits upto Rs. 5,000 the costs on the Original Side of both the parties on an average exceed Rs. 3,000.

Has Sir Norman McLeod given any thought to the glaring fact that in the High Court of Bombay, the proportion of money Suit to those suits which have no money value is very low compared to that in the Mofussil Courts and which is due to the fact that poor people in Bombay cannot file any suit on the Original Side of our High Court. Has he considered the fact that a litigant in the Mofussil has to pay more to the Government in Court fees for a suit of Rs. 50,000 than a litigant in Bombay. Is it because he has to pay heavy bill of his Solicitor in Bombay due to the dual system. Why this inequality of treatment between Mofussil and Bombay litigants?

Whenever the public is given an option to select either the dual system or the unitary system, its verdict has always been against the dual system. Concurrent jurisdiction is given in Bombay in respect of all suits between Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 2,000—to the High Court and the Small Causes Court. The public of Bombay has in 90 per cent. of such cases avoided to avail themselves of dual system. In Madras where both the systems work side by side, almost all the work on the original side is not done under the so-called compulsory dual system. Moreover in Madras the jurisdiction of the City Civil Court has recently been increased from Rs. 2,000 to Rs. 5,000 and there has been no complaint that it is not working efficiently. The bogey of efficiency is only raised by those whose vested interests are likely to be adversely effected by the abolition of the Dual System. All legal reforms have met with such opposition but the public will judge it at its true value.

In the last para of his letter Sir Norman states that the contemplated change can only tend to ruin the prestige and morals of the High Court and charges the Hon. Mr. Munshi with making no reference to clause 10 of the High Court Charter, I think Sir Norman has not the full text of the Hon. Mr. Munshi's statement or else the following significant words of the Hon. Mr. Munshi would not have escaped his notice; "the decision of the Government was that the whole Bar should be unified and the dual system as existing on the Original Side should be done away with, but the institution of Seniors like K. C.'s in England should be adopted throughout the Province. These decisions were being taken up with the High Court and the final detailed conclusions were not ready. As a result of these decisions and the negotiations with the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Judges of the High Court perhaps the dual system would cease to operate as from 1st June 1940." The present Chief Justice undoubtedly enjoys the fullest confidence of the present Government and I am sure the High Court Judges are not unaware of the trend of public feeling and opinion in these matters. It is a trite saying that the Courts of Justice exist for the public but the public does not exist for the Courts and the High Court of Bombay is no exception to it and it is really impossible for both the Government and the High Court not to give effect to the overwhelming public opinion favouring the changes suggested by the Government.

With regard to Sir Norman's contention that the abolition of dual system will not achieve its end, I may say that the announcement does not contemplate the complete abolition of the dual system in the Presidency but it only leaves it to the party concerned to select the best way to conduct his litigation, the abolition only meaning the abolition of the compulsion of engaging a Solicitor and an Advocate upon every litigant who seeks to obtain relief through the High Court.—Yours, etc.,

SORAB DADYBURJOR.

60 Meter Band

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—There has been a lot of controversy going on at present regarding the 60-meter band reception.

Mr. Irani, one of the responsible dealers, has also given his views on the subject. I feel, however, that he has entirely missed the mark.

Most of the important factories who care for the Indian market have all brought out special tropic-proof models including the 60-meter band.

The dealers, however, are arguing the doubtful point whether 60-meter reception is better than 49 or 31 for India.

A I R told us last year that 60-meter broadcasts were the only solution for this country. We took them at their word. After a year we find that the reception on 60-meters is not as good as they expected it to be and there has been a general complaint among listeners of fading and gushing reception on this band.

For a vast country like India the only solution is high-powered medium band stations or good short wave stations. These may be costly to erect, hence we are not going to ask for the moon just as yet. We are only concerned with what material we have at present and in my opinion, A I R should give a trial now to the 31 and 49 bands for another year and judge whether the reception on these bands proves to be better than 60-meters or not. This suggestion is quite practicable and the listeners will be the judges at the end. If they feel that 31 and 49 prove to be better than 60, let A I R adopt these new wavelengths; if not, they can revert to 60 and nobody will have any grumblings about it.

I hope, Mr. Irani will admit that this suggestion is very constructive and quite practicable and A I R instead of wasting any further time should carry out this suggestion so that the listeners may get an opportunity to judge what is good from their point of view.

If A I R are not prepared to adopt this suggestion, let them say, why not?—Yours etc.,

F. A. FAZALBHOY.

Mr. Aney's Statement

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Please permit me to make a few comments on the long statement issued by Mr. M. S. Aney, M.L.A. regarding the alleged illtreatment and lathi charges on the Satyagraha prisoners in the Aurangabad Jail.

What is the real substance of Mr. Aney's statement? To me it seems in spite of its twisted language, an admission that prisoners are not treated so badly after all and that the authorities are open and straightforward in their behaviour

Anxiety was felt about the health of Mr. L. B. Bhopatkar an undertrial prisoner who, rumour had it, was ill and being neglected. Mrs. Bhopatkar, Mr. Aney and others went to Poona and as Mr. Aney admits "soon found that there was cause of anxiety for the health of Mr. Bhopatkar." Permission was "immediately granted" to the party to see Mr. Bhopatkar, Mr. Vishvanath Rao, Mr. Vishvasa Rao and Mahashe Krishna. The visitors were convinced that the prisoners were in as good health as circumstances permitted and that the authorities had nothing to hide in the matter.

Mr. Aney reports to have seen some undertrial prisoners in the Court with fetters on their legs. He refers to two such persons as "educated and cultured gentlemen" and expresses his surprise at their being fettered. Is it an uncommon thing, I ask, for "educated and cultured gentlemen" to sometimes be guilty of misconduct deserving of harsh punishment? It is also a well-known fact that educated lawyers are the greatest agitators and the best of men lose their balance of mind at times. They probably merited the punishment.

Mr. Aney states that out of 1500 Satyagrahis 25 were fettered and these were Maharashtrians. If he means to imply that the Aurangabad Jail authorities have a particular hatred towards Maharashtrians the suggestion is puerile. What special love for the non-Maharashtrians can they have? He says that the 25 Maharashtrians were "physically stouter than the rest." They were the possibly also "stouter resisters" than the rest and greater agitators.

In the course of conversation, Mr. Aney had with some undertrial prisoners in the Court premises he gathers that they have been ill-treated in the jail. Man to man, my own conversation with undertrial prisoners on the 6th June, notably Mr. Keshva Vinayak Kelkar, M.A.LL.B. of Poona, who led a batch of 40 persons is worthy of equal consideration. I quote verbatim what Mr. Kelkar told me "though the food is very ordinary being "jawari" bread and vegetable the general treatment is good and the conditions are improving. I have found considerate treatment from all officials." There were about 100 undertrial prisoners moving about the courts of whom not one was fettered. All looked well kept, healthy and above all happy.

I travelled with a few hundred Satyagrahis who were being transferred to Hyderabad jail from Aurangabad on the 10th and was a watchful observer of their behaviour at stations where food and water were being served. Many of them were highly provocative and even abused the warders and attendants and used some means or other to pick up a quarrel. Their whole behaviour was one of "himsa" not "ahimsa". An instance of provocative misconduct authoritatively related comes to mind. Some of the Satyagrahi prisoners were given light labour and asked to clean the vegetable garden. Within a few minutes they uprooted the whole garden of all the greens, etc. What can one say of such conduct? Yet when they are punished or deprived of some concession as punishment a hue and cry is raised that they are being ill-treated.

A passing reference is necessary to Mr. Aney's remark regarding the conversion of a Sarai into a jail. That is certainly nothing wrong. Normally the Aurangabad jail accommodates a thousand prisoners. Its capacity and resources were already over taxed before Mahashe Krishna's eight hundred batch arrived, there being on the 6th June over 1,200 prisoners in the Jail. Faced with the possibility of a thousand or more arriving under the "Sixth dictator" the authorities converted the adjacent Sarai into a camp jail. The place was cleaned and elaborate sanitary arrangements made, while a special water supply was provided The arrangements were supervised personally by the Taluqdar and Deputy Director General of Police and Jails and Civil Surgeon and 24 hours before the arrival of the Satyagrahis these arrangements were complete. In spite of the hot weather and the paucity of water, pure medicated drinking water had been provided for in sufficient quantity. It is inaccurate to say that there was not sufficient water supply.

Without having investigated the circumstances under which Sohanhara, a Satyagrahi, died, Mr. Aney says that the circumstances "are very suspicious". He condemns the official explanation and gives importance to unfounded rumours that "there were marks on the dead body". If he had cared to enquire from Civil Surgeon concerned he would have been shown his detail report on the death and also the several anatomical photographs taken of the body which displayed no injury. There was nothing suspicious in the death.

In spite of his efforts to run down the administration Mr. Aney has made some observations which go to the credit of the Aurangabad jail authorities. "There is not much fault to find in the general jail administration" he says, though the existing arrangements are inadequate to cope with in rush of the Satyagrahis. He is good enough to admit that the jail staff is over worked and "soon lose their temper and behave more or less unreasonably and indifferently." The provocation to which the staff is put is therefore unintentionally admitted.

As a whole Mr. Aney's letter is a good piece of Arya Samaj-cum-Maha Sabha propaganda but based as it is on misstatement and exaggerations it reads unconvincingly and calls for no serious notice.—Yours, etc.

"A JOURNALIST."

Hyderabad.

Temples In Hyderabad

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you give some space in your columns to the publication of a statement by Swami-Datiyanand who was a Satyagrahi prisoner in the Nizamabad jail and who on release desired to acquaint himself first hand with local conditions. He paid a surprise visit to some of the temples in the town and spoke to the Pujaries there. He writes as follows:—

"To-day I went to see Nizamabad on surprise visit. I saw about half dozen temples and enquired from the Pujaries about their troubles. One Pujari told me that he is awarded four villages from the State. The other Pujari told me that he is awarded one village from the State. The third told me that he is getting Rs. 800 yearly from the State. The other two Pujaries told me that they are getting Rs. 600 and Rs. 300 respectively. They all said there is no trouble of any sort and they are passing their lives peacefully. If they write for permission to repair their temples they get the same without any difficulty. I was very glad with the treatment of Jail Officers especially Jail Surgeon and Jail Superintendent, Darogas and Jailor. I was quite at home. I am taking with me good impression about this jail. We were allowed Havan ceremonies daily. I saw flag on Arya Samaj temple and four another temples."

Further comment is needless.—Yours, etc.

"AL HAQIQAT."

Hindu Crematorium

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I shall be highly obliged if you give publication to the following in your esteemed paper:—

The decision of the Managing Committee of the Hindoo burning and burial grounds to let out the wall-space facing Queen's Road for advertising purposes, needs whole hearted condemnation.

The sanctity of such places has always been recognised by Hindoos and Non-Hindoos alike. It will really be said irony if material matters are allowed to come in the way and prevent the preservation of the proverbial sanctity attributed to such places.

Apart from that, this decision is in direct antagonism to such an ideal. I do not think this measure has been thought out to meet any lack in funds. If it were so, and if due publicity was given to the fact I do not think our forefathers count so low in the estimation of the present Hindoo generation as not to induce the necessary response to meet any such financial emergency.—Yours, etc.

D. R. A.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT GAZETTE

Civil Appointments

Mr. Shiavax Sorabji Bhathena is confirmed as Special Auditor of Co-operative Societies.

Mr. D. G. Chambers, is granted leave for seven months from 3rd August.

Rao Saheb S. K. Dere, Inspector of Police, Bombay City, to officiate as Superintendent of Police in charge of Prohibition.

Mr. R. S. Karnik, Superintendent of Police, Bombay City, is granted leave for one month from 1st July.

Mr. Shaikh Hussein Shaikh Kassam, Inspector of Police, to officiate as Superintendent of Police, Bombay City.

Rao Saheb G. K. Pathak, to be Deputy Superintendent of Police with effect from the 1st December 1938.

Mr. P. N. Driver, to be officiating Lecturer in History and Economics on probation at the Ismail College, Andheri.

Khan Saheb H. D. Warden, temporary Junior Assistant Secretary to Government, to be on Special Duty in the Director of Public Instruction's Office, Poona, from the 15th July.

Mr. Thakorlal Chunilal Kantavala, Assistant Engineer, to act as Executive Engineer, Surat and Broach Division.

Mr. D. C. Gupta, B.Sc. (Harward), Officiating Director of Industries, to be the Chairman of the Board of Management of the Victoria Jubilee Technical Institute.

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THE HOSTESS
KNOWS WHAT IS BEST
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The hostess knows that the secret of success is vitality—that is why she insists on Vita-Weat for herself and her family.
Vita-Weat is made from nourishing whole wheat baked into a delicious brown crispbread.
The popular hostess knows that Vita-Weat slims while it nourishes—she eats it herself and serves it to her guests. Order Vita-Weat from the stores and help yourself to real health.

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THE VITALITY FOOD

Little's Oriental Balm
Easily-quickly—by just rubbing in Little's Oriental Balm all tiredness and aching disappear. It is soothing, cooling, refreshing. Try a bottle to-day.

Drastic Powers To Deal With I. R. A.

Bill Authorising Deportation Of Accused, Keeping Register Of Suspects Introduced

LONDON, July 19.

Sir Samuel Hoare, Home Secretary, introduced to-day in the House of Commons a Bill giving further powers to deal with the actitivities of the I. R. A. The Bill was read a first time.

Reuter learns that before coming to a decision on the Bill Government considered the question of dealing with I. R. A. outrages by prescribing the I. R. A. to be an illegal organisation; but legal difficulties in the way rendered this method unsatisfactory.

The question of dealing with the I. R. A. by internment was also considered; but it was found that there were also objections to this suggestion.

It is understood that there is no question of establishing anything in the nature of concentration camps unless the position becomes such that Government is compelled to take this step.

Consequently, the Government has followed a procedure which has worked very effectively in respect of the administration of Aliens Act regarding prohibiting or deporting of undesirables.

Although in theory the Bill could apply to people from any part of the Empire, in practice it will be restricted to persons connected or suspected of I.R.A. outrages.

In a subsequent statement on parliamentary business, Mr. Chamberlain indicated that it was necessary to pass the Bill without delay.

The Government's Emergency Bill to deal with I. R. A. contains drastic powers with heavy penalties for non-compliance.

The I. R. A. is not, however, declared an illegal organisation and no action is taken in the Bill necessitating passports for people travelling from Eire.

The Bill, which will last two years, gives the Home Secretary the power to make orders of expulsion against people who have lived for 20 years or less in this country and who have been concerned in the preparation or instigation of acts of violence designed to influence public opinion or Government policy in respect of Irish affairs.

Power also is given to prevent their re-entry to this country. The Home Secretary may also prohibit from entry into Great Britain persons suspected to be instigating or preparing any such acts of violence.

Persons attempting to evade expulsion or prohibition orders can, if found in Great Britain while the order against them remains in force, be sentenced to five years' penal servitude on conviction on indictment or a term of imprisonment not exceeding three months on summary conviction.

Power is also given to make suspects register and this is based on the administration of Aliens Act. The Bill also contains a clause dealing with the matter of search, but this is restricted to those suspected of terrorism. The Bill applies to people coming from any part of Eire.

The second reading will be taken either on Monday or Tuesday and it is hoped to complete all stages in the House of Commons by the end of next week.—Reuter.

BRITAIN'S AIRCRAFT ORDERS TO U. S. A. EXECUTED

WASHINGTON, July 20.

Britain has obtained delivery of virtually all the aircraft ordered in the United States.

France hitherto has obtained 25 per cent. of aircraft ordered according to the half-yearly report of the National Munitions Control Board.

Britain has obtained war goods mainly aircraft valued at over fourteen and half million dollars and France war goods valued at over nine millions in the past six months.—Reuter.

PENSIONS FOR MEMBERS OF PARLIAMENT

Back-Benchers Discuss Scheme For Whole Night

LONDON, July 20.

Backbenchers in the House of Commons spent the night discussing various aspects of the scheme for provisions of pensions for Members of Parliament. They were still busy raising points at an early hour this morning and there was little sign of dullness in the debate which terminated at 6-55 a.m. and was one of the longest for some years.—Reuter.

Shipping Subsidies Bill

LONDON, July 20.

The House of Commons by 224 votes against 141 passed the second reading of the Shipping Subsidies Bill after rejecting a Labourite amendment regretting that the assistance to shipping which the Bill grants is not accompanied by a measure of public control of the shipping industry.—Reuter.

CLERGYMAN HELD TO RANSOM

Five Arabs Killed In Palestine

JERUSALEM, July 20.

An American clergyman Rev. Gerould Goldmer of Cleveland, Ohio, is held to ransom by bandits in the hills between Bethlehem and the Deadsea.

Rev. Goldmer's father Rev. Jacob Goldmer was also captured but was released to-day. It is stated that he was conducting his son on a tour of the Holyland when he was waylaid. The bandits ordered him to arrange to ransom his son with £1,000.

FIVE ARABS KILLED.

The recent lull in terrorist activities ended this morning when five Arabs were killed and eight wounded in eight separate shooting incidents in and around Telaviv Rehovoth and Petahtiqua. Traffic has been suspended in the three towns.—Reuter.

SUB-JUDGE DISMISSED IN NAVSARI

(From Our Correspondent.)

NAVSARI, July 18.

Consequent upon the report of the Corruption Inquiry Committee against Mr. Vallabhdas Gokuldas Modi, former subordinate judge of Navsari who was suspended from service pending the inquiry, the Government of Baroda has now dispensed with his services.

The inquiry has revealed the names of certain persons, including pleaders and their clerks who are alleged to have assisted Mr. Modi in corruption. The High Court of Baroda has a keen watch over such vices and a disciplinary action has been taken against a senior member of the Navsari Bar, too and evidence is being heard by Mr. N. B. Padte, M.A. LL.M., District and Sessions Judge of Navsari, against a clerk of a pleader.

Certified Persons As Priests

A Baroda Government press note states:—

To secure efficient and trained priests capable of performing religious ceremonies with a proper understanding of the meaning of rituals the Baroda Government have passed an Act known as Hindu Purohit Act which allows only certified persons to act as priests in ceremonies and rituals.

The Act was made applicable to 11 places, viz., Baroda City, Dabhoi, Petlad, Shinor, Mehsana, Sidhpur, Patan, Navsari, Amreli, Dwarka and Bet in 1928 and it allowed six years time to persons desirous of taking up this profession for acquiring education sufficient to qualify them for the job.

In 1934 when the Act was made completely applicable to the 11 places mentioned above it was thought desirable to extend its application to the whole Raj as after the passing of the Act in 1915 sufficient time had been allowed for training of efficient and qualified priests. In order to help the object of the enactment the Government thought it proper to supplement the legislation by constructive efforts. With this object training classes for priests are opened at convenient centres like Baroda, Petlad, Shinor, Navsari, Mehsana, Dehgam and Amreli wherein training in important rituals and ceremonies is given under curriculum lasting for six months.

The new sessions of these classes will begin from 1-8-1939.

A gazette extraordinary announces the resignation of Sir Kailas Narain Haksar on grounds of ill-health.

It is also officially announced that Sir Seray Mal Bapna, formerly Prime Minister of Indore, has been appointed Prime Minister of Bikaner vice Sir Kailas Haksar.—A.P.

PLANNING & POLITICS

(Continued from Page 6).

ability of the reform measure to regulate fully the freedom of the 'big business.' Hence the futility of reform measures in highly industrialised countries.

Planning promises full utilisation and development of resources and not their restriction which is an anti-thesis of 'planning'. It means increased production of wealth and larger amount of income per head of population. It does not imply artificial rise in the prices by producing less when millions suffer in want and privation.

National Planning Committee

What, then, is the significance of the National Planning Committee? Who will execute its plans? What purpose will it serve?

It would give a shock of surprise to see India thinking in terms of 'economic planning.' The cause is not far to seek. The fiscal life of our country is governed and controlled by the British Imperialists in their own interests. Their consistent policy is to keep India down as an agricultural country to supply their industry with raw materials and a market for their finished goods. Any scheme for the industrialisation of India is bound to clash with the Imperial interests and meet with utmost resistance so long as they remain rulers of this land. It is intelligible why it caused uneasiness to London "Times" over the formation of the National Planning Committee. "Planned Economy" in its right and complete sense is out of question under the capitalist system and still more so in India under the colonial system. What is possible is the estimation of our resources and a common programme to fight out the obstacles that would come in the way of our industrialisation. That would place us on the way to "Planned Economy".

The First Step to Clear the Way

The solution of our economic problem lies only in "Planned Economy". But this pre-supposes complete political independence and absolute control of the Indians over the economic system. The National Planning Committee can draw up a programme for the fulfilment of necessary conditions for industrialisation in a given period. It can tap the potential resources and frame a scheme for their exploitation. It can boldly suggest ways and means to remove artificial fetters that prevent natural industrial development. This means elimination of vested interests, detriment to industrial growth, elimination of the hegemony of the British finance capital and elimination of the Imperial preference to facilitate trade on reciprocal basis. It, thus, implies the smash up of all the Imperial interests that impede industrialisation. Our industrialisation pre-supposes drastic reduction in the military and civil expenditure. Railways, State Banks, mines, tea-plantations and a large portion of the jute industry have practically been parcelled out as British monopolies and virtually worked in the interest of the British finance capital. Our industrialisation pre-conditions the stoppage of this enormous drain of our national wealth in the form of huge dividends to Britain.

Key Industries and Technical Skill

"Industrialisation based on imported means of production and, to a large extent on imported technical skill, is inherently unsound". (Brij Narain in his "India in the Crisis"). This means that industrialisation necessitates the building up of heavy industries and production of skilled labour in our country.

So far, our currency system is so adjusted as to serve the Imperial interests at our cost. The high rate of exchange is maintained, against the country-wide opposition to it, to subsidise the British exports to India. It hits hard the Indian producer, both industrial and agricultural. Lowering the rupee ratio means more rupees to one cultivator and stimulation to our export industry. Our industrialisation pre-supposes emancipation and re-organisation of our currency system.

Agricultural Planning

India lives in villages. Co-ordination of agriculture to industry is of vital importance. Modernisation of our agriculture is the only solution of our rural problem and this is impossible without nationalisation of land. American experience in this regard should not be lost upon us.

War Industry

We must strictly guard against the Imperial designs of mobilising our sources for war industry. They would readily encourage such an effort as they did during the Great War. Our industry must be away from this danger zone and resist any attempt, if made, to serve that end.

Our industrialisation and the Imperial interest cannot go together. They are inherently antagonistic and irreconcilable. One is the negation of the other. Materialisation of our aim pre-supposes struggle with the British Imperialism to the finish and end of the British Imperialism in India, both political and economic. This implies first step towards "economic planning", and on it depends the future course. The National Planning Committee can give the warring forces in our country a common economic platform against the common enemy—the Imperial interests. No full-blooded industrialisation is possible without capturing political power. They are indissolutely connected with each other. Economic war against the Imperial interests is inevitable before we proceed with the industrialisation. Industrialisation in a given period must be the immediate goal based upon the elimination of the Imperial interests. This represents the first step towards 'planning'.

Will the National Planning Committee fulfil the optimism of the present doldrums?

VINES BEATS BUDGE

BIRMINGHAM, July 20.

Vines beat Budge 6/2, 7/9, 7/5, in exhibition match on Aston Villa's ground before a crowd of 10,000—Reuter.

Sequel To Shanta Apte's Hunger-Strike

Prabhat Directors State Their Side Of The Case

(From Our Correspondent)

POONA, July 20

The Directors of the Prabhat Film Company, Poona have issued the following statement in regard to the attitude which Miss Shanta Apte, one of their employees, had adopted early this week with a view to avoiding any misapprehension that may have been created in the minds of the public.

Miss Shanta Apte has been in our company for four years now and as is generally known to the public the relations have been cordial. Owing to business exigencies it was considered necessary to have the concern registered as a limited company. So far, however, there has been no alteration in the working conditions of the employees since the registered company has not taken over the original concern. Miss Apte according to the five-year contract, was to serve until August next eyar. But she came to doubt whether the decision of change in the nomenclature of the concern meant also a change in the terms of the contract. To an oral query by her an oral reply was given that her doubts were groundless. Still she stayed away and sent a lawyer's notice on the same subject and a reply assuring her of continuity of the original conditions was sent by the lawyer of the company.

OBJECTION TO THE PAYSHEET

In the ordinary course of things the accounts department filled up the column in the paysheet, for June, the period of her absence. She took exception to the entry saying that she was justified in staying away owing to the doubts which she entertained and which formed the subject matter of correspondence referred to above. Whatever view she might hold in regard to that particular item of procedure, it was urged by the cashier she should have no objection to affix her signature against her name since her full salary was being paid her. She insisted, however, on noting down her objection on the sheet, which is an unusual procedure for the employee of any concern to adopt. The cashier then informed one of the directors over the 'phone of the situation. Thereupon the latter instructed the cashier not to make payment in the absence of a proper receipt. Although there was decidedly no intention to keep back the salary, Miss Apte got excited over th marking of the period of her absence.

DEMAND FOR APOLOGY

Subsequently both the sister and the brother repeatedly rang up one of the directors to ask for an expression of regret for the incident of July 7. They also tend legal proceedings, civil and criminal, and a reply was given that beyond conforming to the procedure in the matter of the payment of the salary the directors were in no way to blame. Again Miss Apte rang up to say that she was quite willing to come back and work as usual as she on her part was not for perpetuation of any misunderstanding. Once or twice this mode of talk on the phone was mixed up with demand for an apology.

On the evening of July 17 Miss Apte drove in but alighted at the time-keeper's shed without proceeding either to her apartment or to any of the main rooms of the Studio buildings. As she would not meet the directors in the usual manner the directors themselves went to her and requested her to come over to the main office so as to have a quiet talk in mutual interest. She sent away her car instead and that alone should convince the public that she had decided upon some strange step, although the directors had the least suspicion that she would resort to what has later been described as hunger-strike. She took her seat on the bench and spent 2 hours of her time in using unpleasant language. But at no time she could make up her mind as to what exactly she wanted or what exactly the directors could do to restore her to a state of confidence in them. The directors after having awaited for fairly long time left the place in a helpless condition particularly when their attempt to take her to a more comfortable room in the building proved futile.

Later in the evening, much to their sorrow, information was conveyed to the directors that Miss Apte had decided to stay on in the verandah for the night until a settlement was arrived at. They dissuaded her from adopting hasty steps. A request was made to her at least to occupy one of the bungalows temporarily but she said that she would not move from the place.

FOOD SENT TO HER

The directors sent her tea and food on the second day, July 18, at intervals but the plates were sent back. Her doctor and lawyer saw her. The doctor at the interview in the evening seems to have advised her that she was getting weaker and it would do her no good to stay there any longer. Later, her brother met one of the directors and surprised him with a remark that the whole thing would be settled if she were relieved of the obligations of the contract. This remark was repeated over and over again although the particular director replied more than once in a very conciliatory tone that it was entirely a new issue raised and that it was such as could be considered by all the directors in a calm atmosphere which could be had only if she withdrew from the unreasonable step that she had taken.

As the night wore on, the doctor paid another visit and offered his decisive opinion that she was continuing to stay there at grave risk to her life. The advice was weighed and eventually accepted.

The doctor approached one of the directors and conveyed his opinion at his bungalow personally and requested him to come out and meet Miss Apte. The particular director endorsed, in the name of humanity, the persuasive appeals of her doctor and three mutual friends not to be adamant. Miss Apte then left for her residence. All felt relieved of the termination of what will uniformly be acknowledged as an unpleasant incident.

SOME PERIODICALS

"Hindustan Review"

The June Number of the "Hindustan Review" contains, among others, a very interesting article by Mr. S. K. Ghatak on the "Indian Press in the 18th and 19th Centuries." He shows the growth of the Press in India and the influence it has wielded on the people as on the national struggle. There are some very interesting quotations. Sir Thomas Munro had said of the Indian Press: "It must spread among the people the principle of liberty and stimulate them to expel the strangers, who rule over them and to establish a national government." And this it has done, which is a creditable performance.

"Now & Then"

This is a periodical of books and authors that is "published occasionally" from the office of Jonathan Cape in Bedford Square. It is an unusual publication, as is to be seen from the fact that it is published "occasionally." In it are some of the finest English authors writing about books and authors. A. G. Gardiner appears as the author of one article. This particular Number is the Spring Number and is priced at 3d., but on the order form you may or may not offer to pay this sum of money. If you want the publication you can get it free of cost. This is in other words a most delightful publicity magazine of the house of Cape.

"Humata"

This quarterly stands for good thoughts, which the name implies. It contains in its June Number memories of N. K. Petigara, the life story of Mme. Curie, apparently summarised by Sam Neksant Khan from the daughter's biography of the mother, the impressions of Japan and the Japanese by F. Rustomjee, a Sonnet on Death and Ghambars. One does not know exactly for what sort of clientele it caters, but it appears to be an essentially Parsee authorship that subscribes to its pages. Its editorial pages deal with the visit of the King and Queen to America, the Submarine Disasters, Japanese Bluff, the Left Bloc and other quite important problems on which one ventures to suggest you cannot just write a paragraph in any quarterly. Either these matters must be treated exhaustively or left alone.

starting their SECOND HONEYMOON!

You would hardly believe that this smiling couple, who obviously seem to be enjoying life, were only a few months ago a pair of depressed invalids continually getting on each others nerves. They used to think that their fits of depression were just "middle-age." Their doctor, finding that their trouble was abnormal blood pressure, prescribed a three months' course of 'Phyllosan' tablets. They have never looked back from that day. Now they are the happiest and most active couple you could hope to meet—they make new friends wherever they go and, what is more important, all the old aches and pains have completely gone. They still rely on an occasional course of 'Phyllosan' tablets to keep them fit. All over the world, for many years, 'Phyllosan' tablets have been giving countless thousands the joy of renewed youth and restored vitality. 'Phyllosan' tablets banish depression because they revitalize the system, correct blood pressure and restore the physical and nervous forces. 'Phyllosan' tablets are prepared to the formula of E. Buergi, M.D., Professor of Medicine at the University of Berne. They contain no animal products or harmful drugs. 'Phyllosan' tablets do not promise to work miracles overnight — but if you take a regular course, the results will astonish you! 'Phyllosan' tablets are obtainable from all chemists and stores.

BLOOD PRESSURE CORRECTED!

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GUARD AGAINST DECAY TOMORROW

Constant rubbing of the teeth with fingers and water, will produce the effect of cleanliness and white teeth. No human finger can, however, dislodge the remains of food wedged between the teeth or behind them.

The use of a stick is liable to damage the enamel. This method may dislodge the food remains between the front teeth only, but will never reach behind the teeth. Moreover, there is always a risk of infection as the stick may carry germs.

With the aid of the dental profession, Tek designed the "short head" toothbrush, which is the only completely safe way of keeping your mouth clean and healthy by reaching behind your teeth and removing every particle of decaying food.

Tek

(or Tek Junior for Children)
Sterilised, in sealed container
—6 colours—

ALSO: Johnson's Baby Powder, Baby Soap and Baby Cream, Johnson's Prickly Heat Soap and Powder, Zo Adhesive Plaster, Band-Aid, Modess Sanitary Towels, Ortho-Gynol and Johnson's Belladonna Plasters.

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KRIPALANI ON SATYAGRAHA

Justifies A. I. C. C. Resolutions

ALLAHABAD, July 18.

"The criticism levelled against the resolution on civil disobedience recently passed by the A.I.C.C. betrays an utter lack of understanding of the nature of civil disobedience; thus observed Acharya J. B. Kripalani, General Secretary of the Congress in the course of an article on "Civil Disobedience".

Continuing Acharya Kripalani said: "It was first used to get the Rowlett Acts repealed and afterwards for the redress of the Khilafat wrong and the achievement of Swaraj. If Gandhiji had not come forward with this new weapon, the fight would have been carried on, if at all, by the traditional methods. These were constitutional agitation and the cult of the bomb.

The new method introduced by Gandhiji is a substitute both for the constitutional and the terrorist methods. Unlike constitutional agitation, it is direct and revolutionary action with a mass appeal and sanctions behind it. Like constitutional action it is peaceful and non-violent. Unlike terrorism it is non-conspiratorial, open and widespread. It is organised like a rebellion but its means are non-violent, peaceful and legitimate. It is based on the idea that even a tyrranial government needs the co-operation of the oppressed for its existence and functioning. If this co-operation is progressively withdrawn it will not be able to function. As a necessary corollary to the use of legitimate and peaceful means, unlike terrorism or armed rebellion it believes in the willing bearing rather than inflicting of evil. It, therefore, expects not only a change in the form of Government but also a change of the heart. Unlike terrorism it has no quarrel with individuals that run the system. It takes them to be normal human beings acting abnormally only under the stress of a powerful system in whose meshes they are caught. In short Satyagraha or civil disobedience is a non-violent substitute for rebellion and war.

"NON-VIOLENT REBELLION"

Continuing he said, "Civil disobedience for the redress of internal political wrongs is a non-violent rebellion. Its use by Gandhiji would not have been justified if there were legal and constitutional methods open to him or to nation for the repeal of the Rowlett Acts for the redress of the Khalifat wrong or achieving of Swaraj. Even so he exhausted all the legal and constitutional resources of public agitation, protests, petition, and prayer, before he advised the country to launch civil disobedience. Suppose, however, instead of tackling these public questions Gandhiji had set before himself the task of redressing the wrongs of an individual or set of individuals who had started a movement of Satyagraha. If he had, he would have been as little justified as a political leader using violence and rebellion against a private wrong or miscarriage of justice. Such a procedure on the part of a political leader or a political organisation would be quixotic. One might as well create a rebellion or inaugurate a civil disobedience movement against a bully in the streets who teases and tyrranises his weaker playmates. Even if such bullies multiply and become a public nuisance other methods than direct action should be thought of.

With regard to the Satyagraha in Bihar Sjt. Acharya stated the peaceful rebellions of Satyagrahas that have recently been inaugurated by some political leaders in Bihar and other places are really not for the redress of public wrongs, but for the redress of the grievances of many individual tenants against the oppression of many individual Zamindars. If individual tenants who suffer from such hardship offer reflex resistance, violent or non-violent, as a measure of self-protection; if neighbouring tenants help in such causes moved by ideas of neighbour's duty; if individual political workers defend the weaker party from motives of humanity such acts cannot constitute civil disobedience as we know it and have practised it. The recent Satyagraha in Bihar had been started in connection with Bakhast lands. This class of lands figures in the last tenancy bill passed by the Bihar Legislature. If the Kisan leaders inside or outside the Legislature thought the provisions in the bill about Bakhast lands as unjust, they should have worked for their modification or removal. If popular representatives did not listen they should have been called upon to resign. If they refused to resign, agitation should have been carried on against them so that at the next election they were dislodged. But supposing even then they got the vote, this would only prove that the country was not ready for the particular reform. This would mean that fresh efforts at educating public opinion were needed.

'SATYAGRAHA' EXPLAINED

After he had explained the real meaning of Satyagraha Sjt. Acharya said: in C. P. as soon as there was a partial failure of crops a cry for the suspension of land revenue was raised and along with it a threat of Satyagraha. In colleges and schools there are rebellions and Satyagrahas for real imaginary and fanciful causes. Are these the proper fields for a leader's or a politician's revolutionary activity and zeal? By indulging in such movements we, Congressmen, do not enhance our reputation that of our organisation but makes ourselves ridiculous. Such cases were before the A.I.C.C. when it passed the resolution under discussion in Bombay

In conclusion Sjt. Acharya Kripalani explained the necessity of such an action as taken by the A.I.C.C. "No civil disobedience for Swaraj or for a particular public grievance was ever inaugurated in the past without the consent of the A.I.C.C. or the Working Committee. To-day too the resolution that requires the permission of the Working Committee for the starting of civil disobedience by any Congress organisation stands. All Congress organisations are bound by it. What is done now, is that Congressmen want to participate in any movement of civil disobedience started not by the Congress organisation but by non-Congress organisations, the consent of the Provincial Congress Committee must be obtained. This is to give Provincial Congress Committee opportunity to judge whether the non-violent rebellion that is started by non-Congress organisations is a fit case for Satyagraha and whether redress cannot be obtained by other means than direct political action. Another reason for insisting on such permission is that no organisation can afford to allow its members to waste their energies in limited and sectional causes with possible injury to the struggle for which the organisation exists. The higher committees owe a duty to the individual members. They must indicate to the Satyagraha soldiers the important things in our national struggle and help them to put first thing first."—United Press.

"EVEN IN ORTHODOX MADRAS"

Thakkar On Progress Of Harijan Movement

RANCHI, July 19.

"I am satisfied that all Congress Governments are doing something for the uplift of the Harijans", said Mr. A. V. Thakkar, General Secretary of the All-India Harijan Sevak Sangh, in reply to an address of welcome presented to him by the Ranchi Depressed Classes League yesterday.

Proceeding Mr. Thakkar said: "As a result of Mahatmaji's fast the Harijans have now got a sufficient number of their representatives in the provincial legislatures, and if your demands go unheard you can very well approach the Government through your representatives in the legislature.

Concluding, Mr. Thakkar expressed satisfaction that even in an orthodox province like Madras, the temple doors are gradually being opened and new temples are being erected for the Harijans.—United Press.

"NO, THANK YOU!" SAY PRINCESSES

When the three sisters of King Zog of Albania were visiting in the United States recently, they were taken to see New York's places of interest. While going to get the wonderful view from the top of the Empire State Building, says the International News Service, the young visitors were invited by a prominent politician to drop into the bar in that building and have a drink with him. Somewhat to his surprise, Princesses Myzejeh, Ruhie and Maxhide declined the invitation, saying it was against their religion to drink.

"What kind of a religion says you can't drink?" asked their would-be host.

"The Mohammedan," was the calm reply of the royal visitors.—"The British Temperance Advocate."

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IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement of the Affairs of the Imperial Bank of India on the 14th July 1939.

LIABILITIES

	Rs.	Rs.
Capital—		
Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Issued and Subscribed — 2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each	11,25,00,000	
Called up — 75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid	3,75,00,000	
1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid	1,87,50,000	5,62,50,000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares	5,62,50,000	
Reserve Fund		5,57,50,000
Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts		85,29,57,000
Loans against Securities per contra		
Acceptances for Constituents		7,04,000
Sundries		39,65,000
	Rs.	96,96,26,000

ASSETS

	Rs.	Rs.
Investments—		
Government Securities	43,94,84,000	
Other Authorised Investments	94,33,000	44,89,17,000
Advances—		
Loans	8,52,65,000	
Cash Credits and Overdrafts	21,28,54,000	
Bills Discounted and Purchased	4,02,39,000	33,83,58,000
Liability of Constituents for Acceptances per contra		7,04,000
Dead Stock		1,85,25,000
Sundries		37,41,000
Bullion		.....
Cash—		
In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India	11,14,73,000	
Balances with other Banks	4,79,08,000	15,93,81,000
	Rs.	96,96,26,000

Reserve Bank Rate Continues At 3%

BOMBAY, July 20.

The Reserve Bank of India rate remains unchanged at three per cent. per annum.

LONDON SHARE QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 18.

Messrs. Lewis and Jones, Bombay, have received the following quotations by cable from their London Agents:

Names.	Latest Prices.
Amalgamated Tin Mines of Nigeria Ltd.	£0 5 3
Guest, Keen and Nettlefold	£1 3 6
Turner and Newall	£3 17 6
Associated Elec. Industries	£1 19 9
Attock Oil	£2 17 6
Barsi Light Railways	£50 0 0
Automatic Telephone and and Elec. Ordinary	2 6 9
Castlefield (Klang) Rubber	£0 2 0
Beira Railways	£1 1 3
United Br. Oilfields of Trinidad	£0 8 3
Marconi International Marine	£1 7 3
Western Union Telegraph	dol. 18.50
General Electric Ordinary	£3 14 9
Fairey Aviation Co., Ltd.	£1 0 9
Perak Hydro Electric Ordinary	£0 15 6
International Railways of C. America	dol. 3.00
Malayalam Plantations	£1 6 6
British Burma Petroleum	£0 4 6
Soudan Plantation Syndicate	£1 5 0
British South Africa (Chartered)	£1 1 6
Pahang Consolidated Ord.	£0 10 9
Indian Copper Corporation Ord.	£0 2 3
Brazilian Traction Light and Power	dol. 8.875
Marlu Gold Mining Areas Ltd.	£0 9 1½
New Goldfields of Venezuela Ltd.	£0 4 3
Trust of Bank and Insurance Shares	£0 17 9
Trust of Bank Share Units	£0 17 0
Trust of Insurance Share Units XD	£0 19 9
British Treasury Bill (3 months) 99 per cent p. a.	£0 15 8
A. RODRIQUES	July 17.

PLATING ALUMINIUM WITH GOLD

Japanese Scientist's Success

TOKYO, (By Air Mail.)

Akira Sugahara, instructor of the Osaka Municipal Polytechnical School, has succeeded in plating aluminium with gold, silver or copper. Aluminium is valuable for its lightness and softness. It, however, has many defects, one of them being weakness in resisting acid. Alumite was invented to aluminium acid-proof, but alumite has no resistance to alkali. Moreover, alumite makes aluminium heavy. Mr. Sugahara's process of plating aluminium with other acid and alkali-proof metals retains the lightness and softness of the aluminium. His method consists of keeping the surface of the aluminium to be plated free from air to prevent oxidation and plating it through a certain process.

The plating of aluminium in this process will soon be industrialised.—United Press.

YARN MARKET QUIET WITH PRICES UNCHANGED

Bombay, July 19.

The yarn market has continued to remain quiet and uninteresting throughout the whole past week and whilst prices have not undergone any material decline from the last week's level the undertone has continued to remain easy throughout the whole week. There has been absence of important enquiries from any of the consuming districts throughout the country and it looks as though the improvement in demand from consuming districts will be still delayed until after monsoon has proved satisfactory in almost all parts of the country. The present season is generally slack and naturally therefore turnover during the week has been very restricted. Reports from Southern India to the effect that some mills over there have already reduced their prices whereas others have been trying to follow suit have produced a sort of nervousness amongst the dealers and consumers in the local market and some of the weakholders have been offering their stocks at lower prices without any success. Reports from Northern India are somewhat better not with regard to prices because the prices offered are much lower but with regard to some improvement in offtake. As regards Central India and Calcutta markets have been reported to be very quiet without any important business passing. Export demand does not show any improvement and even the far Eastern enquiries have been practically nil. The only ray of hope at the moment is the report of satisfactory monsoon so far in the greater part of the country and it is believed that if such a state of satisfactory monsoon continues further there may be an improvement in demand for yarns after a few weeks. Cotton market has continued to remain dull and declining and this has affected unfavourably not only prices but also improvement in demand. The future outlook does not appear to be yet hopeful.

ENGLISH YARNS

There is nothing special to report in this class of yarns where no forward business seems to be possible at least in the near future.

JAPANESE AND SHANGHAI YARNS

The decline reported in prices of Japanese and Shanghai yarns continued further in the earlier part of the week although increased enquiries in the latter part have resulted into some increase in prices at the close. As usual in decling prices offtake has considerably reduced and a sort of nervousness prevails amongst the dealers and consumers in the local market at the present moment. As regards Mercerised yarns speculative turnover has been very restricted due to uncertain tendency of the market at present. There has been no change in the Japanese Exchange during the week.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS

Official prices of the Italian Syndicate have remained unchanged during the week. Demand from almost all important consuming centres continues to remain very restricted and prices have tended to decline to some extent during the week. Fresh forward business either with Italy or with Japan is very restricted on account of the uncertainty of the future course of the market. Even demand from the mills has been rather slack at present. As regards Staple Fibre yarns prices have remained unchanged with a slightly better enquiry particularly for 2/80s. Japanese forward prices are much higher than the replacing costs. The future tendency is uncertain.

INDIAN YARNS

Turnover on the Bombay Yarn Exchange Ltd., continues to remain rather restricted on account of recent decline in cotton. Local mills have lowered their limits but it is now considered inopportune as the buyers have also lowered their limits in sympathy with cotton. No fresh business of importance has therefore been possible during the week.

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 20

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES	
3 1/2 per cent Paper	96
4 per cent 1960/70	110/8
5 per cent 1945/55	113/14
BANKS	
Bank of Baroda	103
Bank of Hindusthan	21/4
Bank of India	146/8
Central Bank	34/4
Imperial Bank F P	1502/8
Imperial Bank P P	371/4
Indian Overseas Bank	4/
Reserve Bank	111
Union Bank	5/14
TEXTILES	
Ahmd New Textiles	350
Ambica	256/14
Arun	92/8
Arvind	1070
Asok	177/8
Bharatkhand Textiles	1880
Bombay Dyeing	737/8
Buckingham and Carnatics	175
Calico	546/14
Central India	204/6
Century	205
Colaba	413/12
Elgin	193/12
Gokak	130
Hukumchand	168/2
Indore Malwa	35/10
Jubilee	201/14
Khatau Makanji	82/8
Kohinoor	216/14
Laxmi Cotton	415
Madhusudan	200
Marsden	70
Morarji	110
Mysore	86/14
Nandlal Bhandari	77/8
New Great	150
Raipur	580
Rajnagar	150
Sajjan	97/8
Sassoon and Alliance	67/12
Sholapur	2875
Simplex	58/4
Swadeshi	203/2
Vishnu	1075
HYDRO ELECTRICS	
Andhra Valley Ord	1480
Tata Hydro Ord	153/2
Tata Power Ord	1271/4
ELECTRICS	
Ahmedabad Electrics	141/4
Ajmer Electrics	11/8
Amalgamated	11/2
Bombay Suburban	160/10
Bombay Tram	
Lahore Electrics	275
Surat Electrics	157/8
MISCELLANEOUS	
Alcock Ashdown	354/6
Associated Cements	130
Belapur	175/10
Bombay Burma New	167/8
Bombay Burma Old	480
Bombay Steam	261/4
Bombay Telephone	85
Br B Petrol	3/6
Burma Corporation	5/2
Dalmia Cement	11/8
Indian Bleaching	80
Industrial Investment Tr	43/8
Indian Radio Ord	353/12
Indian Radio Defd	345
Indian Copper	10
Indian Iron	44/8
Mysore Sugar	31/12
Port Canning	12/12
Premier Construction	10/8
Rohtas Industries	21/4
Scindia Steam	15/2
Shivrajpur	53/8
Steel Corp of Bengal	12/9
Tata Oil	26
Tata Steel Ordy	284/8
Tata Steel Defd	367/8
JUTES	
Birla Jute	15/4
Howrah	53/2
Hukumchand	3/15
Kamarhatty	471
Kanknarrah	364
Lawrence	325
Reliance	55/8

FURTHER DECLINE IN WHEAT PRICES

Encouraging Crop Reports

(From A Correspondent)

Hapur, July 18.

Despite fears of a major political crisis and conflicting weather reports from the U.S.A.; overseas wheat markets have remained dull during the week under review and prices have recorded a small decline. Demand was generally quiet. Small business was transacted in ready Manitobas and Plate wheat. On the continent, Italy made some purchases of Rumanian wheat. The fall in Chicago was most appreciable and ranged between 3 to 4 cents. It was principally due to lower oversea cables and good weather prospects. Australian and Argentina prices showed a sagging turn. In the former, despite the fact that shipments have been well maintained, she has not been able to liquidate even half of her surplus and her huge stock is causing some anxiety to the Wheat Board. The later has suffered by the uncertainties of the Far Eastern political situation which has hampered the export trade to China. In view of the particularly low stocks to Shanghai and Tientsin and a smaller Japanese and Chinese wheat crop this year, the far Eastern demand promises a good outlet for Australian produce.

CROP ADVICES

Crop reports from N America and S. Memisphere are quite encouraging. Weather in Canada was very seasonable and crop prospects are excellent. In the U. S. A. except for minor complaints the progress has been well maintained. Argentina and Australian crop prospects being excellent, the reduced acreage in both the countries is hardly likely to influence the world statistical position on the Continent all the importing countries are expected to harvest smaller crops than a year ago. Bulgaria and Hungary may have slightly more for export. Excessive rains have done some damage in Yugoslavia and S. E. Russia.

World shipments during the week ending July 1, totalled 1561000 qrs. Total shipments for the season are 6682800 qrs. of which Europe consumed 52694000 qrs.

LOW PRICES

Indian wheat markets meet with heavy reversals and prices have touched record low levels. With daily appeasing world political situation and improved new crop outlook abroad, large accumulated security reserve stocks and huge carry overs, prospects of Indian wheat exports are nil. With an average wheat crop here, large Australian wheat imports and almost nil export prospects of any appreciable price recovery here seem remote unless external forces react otherwise.

At Karachi prices have fallen to Ready 20/14; Sept. 21/7 and Nov. 22/5/9, recording loss of -/12/- to Rs. 1/- per candy. Business was on a fair scale. Heavy amount was tendered for July contracts and there was a selling pressure for Septs. Arrivals have been reduced to 20,000 bags per day. During the week ending July 8, arrivals comprised of 11962 tons and exports totalled 1076 tons to Indian and 15 tons to foreign ports. Total arrivals since April 1, amount to 215852 tons compared with 331254 tons last year. Foreign exports are 558 tons this year against 129129 tons last year.

Total arrivals in Bombay during the season were 55829 tons from Indian and 7704 tons from foreign countries and at Calcutta 29559 tons from Indian and 23631 tons from oversea countries. Demand for flour and its by products being very dormant at Calcutta, interprovincial trade has made little progress. Recent Australian wheat arrivals were 3049 tons at Calcutta during the week ending July 8.

Asuj at Amritsar and Ukara have closed at 2/2/11 and 2/1/3 respectively; while Bhadon at Muttra, Ghaziabad, Muzaffarnagar at 2/11/1 1/2; 2/7/4 and 2/11/8 respectively. Punjab prices are still high and consequently despatches have been poor.

At Hapur there was a very sharp decline from 2/8/11 to 2/6/5 quoted presently. There was an encouraging ready demand and about 20 khattis were despatched. Weather was mostly dry but welcome rains were received to-day which have depressed the outlook. The present stock is put at 815 khattis.

According to the weekly weather report for the week ending July 12, monsoon was active over greater part of the country. A depression which had formed in the Bay of Bengal on the 8th July crossed the coast near Puri on the following day and lay over north-east C. P. rainfall was nearly general in Malabar and fairly wide spread in Bengal, Orissa and Chota Nagpur. Local or few falls occurred elsewhere. Prospects of the standing crops are generally fair in Bengal, Assam, Bihar, C. P. and Madras. In the Punjab the condition of the standing crop is average to good on irrigated and general average on unirrigated areas. Strong winds are reported to have affected crops in parts of Gurgaon and fruits in parts of Rawalpindi. In the U. P. preparations of land for Kharif and harvesting of extra crops are still in progress.

DECLINE IN READY SUGAR QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 19.

JAVA SUGAR

Since our last review local market for ready Java sugar continued to remain steady at the previous level on the basis of Rs. 5-9-0 per cwt. I.B.H. or Rs. 15/ per cwt. ex godown in Bombay. Market however showed weaker tendency on arrival of two steamers from Java with 6400 tons and heavy pressure of sales both for ready and forward shipments which forced the Syndicate to reduce its buying and selling limits by 5 annas per cwt. On the whole there has been a decline of six annas per cwt. in ready. As regards forward shipments owing to continued pressure of sales both by the dealers and outsiders there was gradual decline in prices which show a net loss of 8 to 9 annas per cwt. in all positions as compared with last week. This has naturally caused a good deal of nervousness in the local market and business has been restricted to adjustments to avoid fresh risk which might result due to further fall in prices. During the week no direct business was placed in the market by any of the Importers but on the contrary there was some inclination on the part of the dealers to resell in Java. Locally there was a fair turnover between dealers and outsiders and at the close tone was very weak.

INDIAN SUGAR

As regards Indian sugar, there was no change and prices moved according to the price of Java sugar. On the whole there was a decline of 4 to 6 annas per cwt. in ready. There was no interest in forward deliveries as the Java sugar was available at very low rates. Both Cawnpore and Calcutta markets were easier by 2 to 0 annas in sympathy with decline in Java sugar

FOREIGN MARKETS

On the New York Terminal market there was a decline of 2, 4 and 5 points in September, December and March respectively while on the London Terminal market there was a decline of 6d. in August and 1/2 and 1/4d. in December and March respectively. Sharp decline in August position is attributed to long liquidation Java market was reported stagnant and market moved according to the reports from India. There were some enquiries from India to resell but business was difficult owing to disparity in prices.

CALCUTTA AND KARACHI

There was hardly any interest in Indian sugars prices of which moved in sympathy with Java sugar. Java sugar was dull and depressed with a further decline of 4 to 6 annas per cwt. according to advices from Bombay market.

GENERAL

Local market for Java sugar is at present in a nervous state and it is likely that prices for ready and forward may decline somewhat further unless there is a good support from prominent big holders and better news from foreign markets. It seems present decline discounts most of bearish factors and some improvement is possible from the present level if there is as expected good demand from consuming centres.

MARKETING OF COTTON IN NAVSARI DISTRICT

Baroda State Gives Loan

The Marketing Officer under the department of Agriculture, of the Baroda Government has reported on the measures taken by the Government to secure wider seed distribution and greater extension of 1027 A.L.F. Cotton in the Navsari District and the satisfactory results achieved by opening of the Marketing Office at Surat and the organisation of pooling centres opened in cotton areas with advantage to the cotton growers.

The scheme for seed distribution and extension of 1027 A.L.F. cotton in the Navsari district of the State was sanctioned in 1933 by the Indian Central Cotton Committee and came in operation in 1934. As the growers of 1027 A.L.F. cotton under the seed distribution scheme did not receive proper premiums over the local Surati cotton for its quality in 1935 and 1936 seasons, the Marketing Office was opened in 1937 at Surat by the State to advise and help the growers of 1027 A.L.F. cotton to realise better prices. The scheme for better marketing of 1027 A.L.F. cotton was submitted to the Indian Central Cotton Committee in January 1938 and was sanctioned for three years with an annual grant of Rs. 2,442.

During 1939 season the Marketing Office at Surat was opened on the 1st February, 1939. A meeting of the growers of 1027 A.L.F. cotton and the officers of the Agriculture and Co-operative departments was called on 4th February to discuss the lines, on which the scheme should be worked were discussed and adopted.

STATE LOAN

The Baroda Government sanctioned a loan of Rs. 1-1/2 lakhs at 4 per cent. interest for giving out advances to the growers against kapas delivered to the pools. A sum of Rs. 10,000 was also sanctioned without interest as recoverable imprest for ginning, pressing, and insurance expenses.

The progress of the scheme during 1939 could be considered very satisfactory both from the premiums received and the appreciation and demand for certified and stamped 1027 A.L.F. bales from the mills and firms. The good results of the 1939 season are reflected in the great demand for 1027 A.L.F. seed for the next season. The estimated bales of 1027 A.L.F. bales in 1940 would be three times the number of bales handled in 1939.

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LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON 15 POINTS DOWN

Silver Steadier On Better London Advices

Wheat And Seeds Easy: Gold Sticky

FRESH BREAK IN SHANGHAI DOLLAR: BURMA CORPORATIONS HIGHER

BOMBAY: July 20.

NEW YORK COTTON

The New York Cotton was badly affected by continuous favourable crop prospects and expectation of increased private crop estimates.

On the local market to-day Spot Cotton prices, especially in the July-August settlement, were depressed on the fresh collapse of the Chinese Dollar. Prices in the April-May contract were fairly steady.

WHEAT & SEEDS

Both, Wheat as well as Linseed markets ruled easier on lack of interest. Groundnut prices after opening at Rs. 30-10 for August closed lower at Rs. 30-3-9 on considerable selling and liquidation.

PULLION

Silver on the London Market was fixed higher by 1/16 for Spot and 1/8 for two months forward. On the local Bullion Market Silver prices improved moderately on better London cables. Gold prices were sticky.

STOCK EXCHANGES

The London Stock Exchange developed a better tendency after early hesitation. Home Industrials ruled firm, but business was only moderate. Burma Corporation were a shade better. Wall-Street opened irregular. On the Calcutta Stock Exchange, Jutes revealed no new feature, while Coals met profit-taking.

COTTON

LATEST NEW YORK COTTON PRICES

OCTOBER 1939

New York, July 20.

Previous closing	8.59
To-day's opening	8.67
Difference	-2
To-day's closing	8.54
Difference	—15

LIVERPOOL COTTON

OCTOBER 1939

Liverpool, July 20.

Previous closing	4.40
To-day's opening	4.41
Difference	+1
To-day's closing	4.40
Difference	unchanged

BROACH EXPECTATION

July August 1939	Rs. 154 0 0
April May 1940	Rs. 159 8 0

N. Y. COTTON MARKET

New York, July 20.

New York cotton continued to be depressed by persistent favourable crop prospects which are interpreted as indicating increased private crop estimates while weakness of Bombay and Liverpool further contributed to prevailing weakness.

Trading in October began at 8.67 i.e. two points lower than last closing prices eased under lower Liverpool and Bombay cables with continued favourable weather inducing considerable liquidation under which October gradually receded to 8.60.

BOMBAY COTTON

Late Trading

Bombay, July 20.

In the local market Broach April-May opened at Rs. 151-12 during the night session. After small fluctuations, the rate closed at Rs. 151-8, when New York was down by 6 points. July August settlement closed at Rs. 154-12.

NEW YORK COTTON

New York, July 20.

Following were the opening ranges on New York Cotton Exchange:—

October (8.55/8.54) 8.67/8.67
December (8.41/8.41) 8.54/8.53
January (8.27/8.26) 8.41/8.41

Liverpool Cotton

Liverpool, July 20.

American July (4.77) 4.77
American October (4.39) 4.40
Giza July (6.27) 6.26
Giza October (6.27) 6.29

LONDON COMMODITIES

London, July 20.

TEAS

There were no tea sales to-day.

JUTE

First Marks C I F Continent New Crop July August (£22 3/16 sellers) £21 3/4 sellers.

Dunlop August (£26) £25 3/4

Lightning August (£24 1/2) £24 1/4

RUBBER

Spot (8 3/8 buyers) 3 3/8 paid and buyers.

Forward October December (8 1/2 paid and buyers) 8 1/2 paid and value.

SEEDS

Castorseed Bombay July August (£10 7/8 sellers) £10 7/8 sellers

Linseed La Plata July (£12 3/8 sellers) £12 5/16 sellers.

Linseed La Plata July £11 1/16 sellers) £11 1/16 sellers

Groundnuts Coromandel August (£11 7/16 sellers) £11 3/8 sellers

METALS

Tin (£229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady) £229 7/8 buyers £230 sellers. Steady.

Lead (£14 13/16 buyers £14 7/8 sellers. Steady) £14 11/16 buyers £14 13/16 sellers. Very Steady

Electrolytic Copper (£48 to £49 1/2) £48 1/2 to £49

Iron (102) 102

EXCHANGES

CROSS RATES

T. T NEW YORK ON LONDON

New York, July 20.

Previous closing	4.68 1/4
To-day's opening	4.68 1/4
At the time of New York cotton closing	4.68 1/4

T T LONDON ON NEW YORK

London, July 20.

Previous closing	4.68.26
To-day's opening	4.68.25
To-day's closing	4.68.16

T. T. LONDON ON PARIS

London, July 20.

Previous closing	176.72
To-day's opening	176.72
To-day's closing	176.72

LONDON EXCHANGES

London, July 20.

London Exchanges opened with sterling dollar at 4.68.25 and thereafter eased under scattered selling to 4.68.19 with movements subsequently small and insignificant. Franc opened at 176.72 and remained dull and featureless.

CROSS RATES

London on Bombay (1-5 29/32 sellers) 1-5 29/32 sellers

Paris on Bombay (13.180) 13.177

New York on Bombay (34.94) 34.94

Berlin on Milan (0.87 1/8) 0.87 1/8

London on Milan (89.05) 89.05

London on Shanghai (0-5 nominal) 3-4 3/8 nominal

London on Kobe (1-2) 1-2

BULLION

Influx (nil) nil

Withdrawal (nil) nil

Gold (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

Silver (16 3/4d) 16 13/16

DISCOUNTS

3 months (13/16 to 13/16 per cent) 13/16 to 13/16 per cent

4 months (15/16 to 15/16 per cent) 15/16 to 15/16 per cent

6 months (1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent) 1 1/4 to 1 3/8 per cent

LONDON SILVER CABLE

Bombay, July 20.

The following cable regarding London silver market was received in Bombay to-night:—

India and Speculators bought small offerings. Buyers satisfied. Market Steady.

LONDON SILVER

London, July 20.

Spot	(16 3/4d) 16 13/16d +1/16
Forward	(16 3/16d) 16 5/16d +1/8

LONDON GOLD

London, July 20.

Gold Bars Fine per ounce (£7-8-6) £7-8-6 1/2

BOMBAY BULLION

Latest Quotation

SILVER

Bombay, July 20.

Silver ready	46	0	0
Silver Shravan	45	5	0
Silver Shravan (Second)	44	14	0

GOLD

Gold ready	37	1	6
Gold Shravan	37	1	9
Gold Shravan (Second)	37	1	9
Sovereign	23	10	6

WHEAT AND LINSEED

Closing Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

Wheat September	2	12	9
Wheat January	3	1	0
Wheat May	3	2	3
Linseed September	4	15	3
Linseed May	4	13	0

3½% GOVT. LOAN

Latest Quotation

Bombay, July 20.

3 1/2 per cent Government Paper was quoted Rs. 96-3-6 at 5 p.m.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 20.

The 3 1/2 per cent Indian Sterling Loan closed at £84 1/4

Closing quotations on the previous days were:—

Tuesday, July 11, £83 3/4
Wednesday, July 12, £84
Thursday, July 13, £83 3/4
Friday, July 14, £84 1/4
Monday, July 17, £84 1/2
Tuesday, July 18, £84 1/4
Wednesday, July 19, £84 1/4

INDIAN LOANS

London, July 20. 3-30 p.m.

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£94) £94 1/4

3 1/2 per cent Indian Stock (£84 1/2) £84 1/2

4 1/2 per cent Indian Stock 1950-55 £106) £106 3/8

4 1/2 per cent 1958-68 (£109) £109 1/2

4 per cent Indian Stock 1948-58 (£102 1/2) £102 1/2

5 per cent 1942-47 (£106 1/4) £106 1/4

4 per cent (£97) £96 3/4

AUSTRALIAN LOANS

5 per cent 1945-55 (£100) £100

BRITISH FUNDS

2 1/2 per cent Consols (£66 5/8) £66 5/8

3 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£93 3/8) £93 1/8

4 1/2 per cent Conversion Loan (£102 1/4) £102 1/4

5 per cent Funding Loan (£105 3/8) £105 1/4

3 1/2 per cent War Loan (£92 1/2) £92 1/2

4 per cent Victory Bonds (£105 1/4) £105 1/4

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

London, July 20. 3-30 p.m.

London Stock Exchange was hesitant Giltedged Securities continued to be in request, three and half quoted at 84 1/2 i.e. five shilling higher than last closing.

INDUSTRIALS

Standard Motors (16-3) 16-3

Motors and Spencer Ordinary (57-10 1/2) 57-10 1/2

Hydro Electric (dol 3 5/8) dol 3 5/8

Elec Music Industry (10) 9-7 1/2

Princhin Johnson (22) 22

Imperial Chemical (28-4 1/2) 28-7

Woolworth New Ordinary (64-1 1/2) 64-1 1/2

San Paulo 7 per cent Coffee Rates 1930 (£21) £21

Dunlop Rubber (27-3) 27-3

Unilever Ordinary (33-9) 34-0

Ford Motors (16-6) 15-9

Cables and Wireless New Ordinary (£50 1/2) £50 1/4

British American Tobacco Ordinary (92-6) 92-6

Carreas 'A' (£6 5/8) £6 5/8

Imperial Tobacco Ordinary (130) 130-3

P and O S. N Company Deferred (19-0) 18-7 1/2

Distillers (94-4 1/2) 94-9

Bredford Dye (3-9) 3-9

British Celanese (5-6) 5-6

J and P Coates Ordinary (29-1 1/2) 29-4 1/2

Courtaulds Ordinary (28-9) 28-9

Fine Cotton Spinners (3-0) 3-0

Vickers Limited Ordinary (18-9) 18-9

Inter Nickel (dol 51 5/8) dol 52 5/8

Indian Iron (36-10 1/2) 36-10 1/2

TEA SHARES

Assam (16-3) 16-0

Donaro Tea (30-0) 30-0

Empire of India (23-9) 23-9

JUTE

Barnagore (£10 1/4) £10 1/4

RUBBER SHARES

Anglo Dutch Rubber (22-4 1/2) 22-4 1/2

Gula Kelampong (16-10 1/2) 16-10 1/2

Rubber Plant Inv Trust (27) 27

MINING SHARES

Nandydrug (28-9) 28-9

Burma Corporation (7-4 1/2) 7-6

Rio Tintos (£11 1/2) £11 1/4

East Rand Proprietors (45) 45

Rand Mines (£7 3/4) £7 3/4

MINE SHARES

Crown (£14 1/8) £14

Associated Portland Cement (68-1 1/2) 68-1 1/2

Trinidad Lease holds (81-3) 81-3

Sub Nigel (£10 1/2) £10 3/8

Spring Mines Split Shares (26-10 1/2) 26-10 1/2

Union Corporation (£7 1/4) £7 1/4

OIL SHARES

Venezuela Persian (21-10 1/2) 21-3

Anglo Iranian (75-0) 75-0

Burma Oil (72-6) 71-10 1/2

Mexican Eagle (7-7 1/2) 7-7 1/2

Shell Transport (82-6) 82-6

Royal Dutch (£34 3/4) £34 3/4

RAILWAY SHARES

Great Western Ordinary (£33 1/4) £33 1/4

London Midland Ordinary (£14 1/2) £14 1/2

London North Eastern Def (£2 3/4) £2 3/4

London Southern Def (£15 3/4) £15 1/2

London Transport 5 per cent (£115 1/4) £115 1/4

London Transport 'C' (£74 1/4) £73 3/4

LIVERPOOL WHEAT

Closing Quotation

Liverpool, July 20.

The closing quotation for Liverpool wheat (July) was 41 3/4d, while the yesterday's closing was 43 1/8d.

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 20.

Liverpool wheat opened easy with July at 42 3/4 prices eased in sympathy with lower north American cables and pressure of actuals with sentiment somewhat disturbed.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE

Industrials Improve

(SPECIAL CABLE)

London, July 20.

On the Stock Exchange in generally quiet trading, industrials improved, while Giltedged Securities tended to ease slightly.

Wall-Street opened irregular.

CALCUTTA STOCK EXCHANGE

Jutes Featureless

Calcutta, July 20.

Jutes practically remained featureless and only limited business was put through.

Coals: A slightly easier feeling was noticed in this section due to profit taking. Trading was also restricted to some extent.

Teas: Remained unchanged.

Miscellaneous: Speculative issues displayed slightly easier movement to-day due to weaker American advices as well as profit taking operations.

Sugar and electrical issues are turn better. Government Securities were more or less steady.

Government Securities: Three per cent 1957/54 99/11 three half per cent Govt. paper 96/6 three half percent Loan 1947/50 103/12, four per cent Loan 1960/70 110/8 small lot, two and quarter per cent Loan 1948/52 98/8, three per cent Loan 1963/65 97/13 small lots, five per cent loan 1945/55 113/13, three per cent up Loan 1961/66 97/12.

Banks: Reserve Rs. 110-8, Imperial fully paid 1510/8, ex div., Reserve 110/8, Mohini Mills Rs. 25, paid up 20, odd lot, Caals Bhalgora 3/13, Bokaro and Ramgur 13/12, Dhemo Main 12, Equitable 31/5, Hurriladih 11/13, New Manbhoom 27/4, ex. div. Samia 1/5, Raneegunge 2/9, Searsole 4/5, West Jamuria 28/8.

Jutes: Anglo-India 315 small lot c.t., Bally 185 small lot, Barnagore 144, small lot, Clive 24/4, small lots, Dalhousie 300, small lot c.t., Courepore pref. 136, Howrah 53/3, Orient 168 small lot.

Miscellaneous: Burma Corpn. 503, Bengal Telephone ord. 17/12, Do pref. 13/8, ex. div., Burn and Co. ord. 277 small lot, Do six per cent pref. 124/8, Hukumchand Steel ord. 5/8 small lot, Indian Iron 25, Steel Corpn. ord. 12/11, Balmer Lawrie 256/8 c.t., British Ceylon Corpn. pref. 6 c.t., Calcutta Tram ord. 16/4, Rohtas Industries pref. 126 ex. div., India paper pulp 88, Titaghur paper ord. 11/14, Buland 12/8, Champaran 11/14, Samastipore 5/5.

Teas: Dufflaghur 10/12, ex. div. Hasimara 36/8, Patrakola pref. 133.

Debentures: Four and quarter per cent 1939/49/54, Angarpa Jute 101.4.

RUBBER QUOTA FOR LAST QUARTER

Anglo-American Barter Pact And Its Sequel

LONDON, July 20.

Discussing the Anglo-American barter agreement the "Times" says that it is bound to come up for discussion at next Tuesday's meeting of the International Rubber Regulation Committee.

As the effect of the agreement will necessarily be the release of larger exports it will clearly influence the question of regular quota permissible for the year's last quarter.

While rubber producers are perfectly ready in the interests of the creation of suitable emergency stocks to co-operate in practical arrangements, they may be expected to press for safeguards against dislocation, which may be entailed in labour or market conditions.—Reuter.

SCHEDULED BANKS

The position of Scheduled Banks as at the close of business on 14th July 1939 was as follows:—

1 Demand Liabilities—	
(a) In India	129,44,54,000
(b) In Burma	6,99,59,000
2. Time Liabilities—	
(a) In India	102,49,73,000
(b) In Burma	4,20,10,000
3. Cash—	
(i) Currency Notes of the Government of India and Bank Notes—	
(a) In India	5,47,19,000
(b) In Burma	1,02,000
(ii) Burma Notes—	
(a) In India	23,000
(b) In Burma	36,82,000
(iii) Rupee Coin—	
(a) I) India	89,79,000
(b) In Burma	1,11,000
(iv) Subsidiary Coin—	
(a) In India	37,54,000
(b) In Burma	87,000
4. Balances with Reserve Bank	19,14,07,000
5 Advances—	
(a) In India	109,02,36,000
(b) In Burma	4,00,14,000
6. Bills discounted—	
(a) In India	5,38,89,000
(b) In Burma	28,97,000

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE

New York, July 20.

The following are the opening rates: General Motors (dol 47) dol 47 1/2

Anaconda Copper Mining (dol 26 1/2) dol 26 5/8

U S Common New Stock (dol 50 3/8) dol 51

U S Steel Preference (dol 108 3/4) dol 107

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 20.

Chicago wheat opened steady with July at 0.65 1/2. The market was moderately active on scattered buying by cash and milling with the rate rising to 0.65 5/8.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER REPORT

POONA, July 20.

The following are the maximum, minimum temperature and rainfall figures recorded at various stations during twenty-four hours ending 8 a.m. today:—

Station	Temperature Max.	Temperature Min.	Rainfall Past 24 Hours	Rainfall Total Since 1st June	Rainfall Differ. ence to Normal
Agra	93	80	—	12.5	+1.9
Amraoti	87	75	—	7.7	-1.8
Akola	88	75	T	10.8	-0.7
Ahmedabad	94	78	—	6.0	-5.7
Ajmer	95	77	—	2.4	-4.5
Ahmednagar	85	70	—	6.7	-0.6
Ambala	100	80	—	7.7	-0.8
Allahabad	93	81	—	10.9	-0.8
Benares	96	82	—	11.2	-0.6
Bareilly	95	81	—	14.0	+0.3
BOMBAY	87	79	—	36.0	-0.5
Bangalore	79	66		5.7	+0.1
Bhopal	81	73	T	30.5	—
Baroda	92	76	—	9.2	—
Belgaum	76	67	0.2	34.2	+15.9
Bahawalpore	106	81	—	1.3	-0.4
Bijapur	86	70	—	7.0	+2.3
Bellary	87	75	—	2.1	-0.9
Bhavnagar	97	78	—	8.5	+0.5
Chittagong	86	79	0.1	32.7	-1.6
Calcutta	92	82	—	19.7	-0.4
Cuttack	86	78	0.3	13.6	-4.1
Cawnpore	97	82	—	10.3	+0.6
Calicut	85	77	T	60.2	+6.6
Colombo	84	76	T	12.9	+1.3
Cheerapunji	70	67	0.4	203.1	+36.0
Cocanada	81	75	1.5	7.6	-1.1
Cochin	82	74	0.1	59.3	+15.7
Dehra Dun	85	75	1.4	26.3	+1.6
Delhi	100	79	0.7	6.6	-1.9
Dehra I. Khan	81	—	—	0.3	-1.6
Darjeeling	62	58	1.2	41.3	-6.1
Desa	92	77	—	1.9	-5.8
Dalhousie	—	—	T	17.8	-1.9
Fort Sandeman	103	77	—	2.9	+0.9
Gorakhpur	97	76	3.6	19.0	+3.5
Hyderabad (Dn.)	88	73	0.1	6.9	-1.8
Hyderabad (Sd.)	97	80	—	—	-2.2
Indore	84	73	—	12.9	+0.7
Jhansi	89	78	—	13.9	+2.1
Jubbulpore	79	74	0.9	23.8	-5.5
Jacobabad	108	81	—	—	-0.8
Jaipur	88	76	T	4.8	-2.8
Karwar	—	—	—	—	—
Karachi	85	77	—	—	-2.5
Kodaikanal	62	53	0.1	4.2	-3.2
Khandwa	—	—	—	—	—
Lucknow	97	81	0.3	8.3	-3.3
Ludhiana	102	87	—	4.9	-3.1
Lahore	104	88	—	4.7	-0.4
Lyallpur	103	86	—	3.5	+0.4
Multan	102	82	—	2.6	+0.9
Mysore	82	67	—	2.5	-2.2
Madras	93	83	—	2.2	-2.1
Marmagoa	83	78	—	49.2	—
Malegaon	88	73	—	9.6	+2.1
Mussoorie	69	65	—	21.4	+1.4
Mahableshwar	65	61	2.0	114.2	+9.1
Murree	72	64	0.1	10.3	-0.8
Mount Abu	74	63	—	3.8	-14.3
Masulipatam	86	74	0.5	7.7	-1.1
Mandalay	—	—	—	—	—
Mangalore	85	77	0.4	67.0	+4.4
Meerut	—	—	—	—	—
Mercara	68	63	0.1	44.9	-7.7
Nagpur	85	75	—	18.4	+0.3
Ootacamund	60	53	—	12.6	+0.5
Patna	96	80	0.1	13.5	-2.2
Peshawar	101	85	—	0.6	-0.5
Poona	83	71	T	9.5	+0.3
Pachmarhi	70	66	0.3	42.3	+18.1
Port Blair	84	78	0.1	33.0	+1.3
Quetta	95	62	—	0.6	—
Ranchi	87	75	—	15.5	-3.9
Rawalpindi	101	84	—	5.8	-0.9
Rangoon	89	75	1.7	34.6	+3.1
Ratnagiri	84	76	0.2	72.8	+21.2
Rajkot	95	78	—	2.7	-8.7
Sialkot	99	83	1.0	8.0	+0.5
Srinagar	92	71	—	1.2	-1.9
Sholapur	89	71	—	6.7	-0.6
Shillng	77	65	1.6	34.8	+8.1
Simla	73	61	1.4	15.9	-1.5
Surat	88	79	—	11.9	-7.4
Salem	89	74	—	6.5	+1.0
Trichinopoly	92	79	—	3.8	+1.5
Tirvandrum	82	75	—	19.0	+0.7
Vizagapatam	84	77	T	6.1	-1.6

T indicates rainfall of 1 to 4 Cents.

RAINFALL BELOW NORMAL

City Passes Through Another Dry Day

BOMBAY, Thursday.

Bombay passed through one more comparatively dry day. Wednesday was practically without rain. Only Byculla had a single cent. of rain and the Fort area had a passing shower which gave it just a fifth part of a cent.

The suburbs seem to have been more lucky and the area beyond Bandra experienced a sharp shower of rain in the evening.

Thursday opened with bright sunshine and almost sultry weather but after noon there was a sudden change in the weather. The sky became overcast and a cool westerly breeze started blowing.

This change in weather has come none too soon because the monsoon had lost the advantage it gained during last week.

The total rainfall recorded so far was 35.97 inches which is .45 inches below normal.

The temperature too was becoming warm. The maximum temperature on Wednesday was a degree below normal at 86.6 degrees but the minimum temperature was .79 degrees which is three degrees above normal.

ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA: July 20.

The depression formed at the head of the Bay of Bengal centred this morning near the Sandheads. The monsoon has been strong in Chota Nagpur and active in North Coast, Assam, Orissa and the East United Provinces. Local rain occurred in East Central India, Central Provinces, East and North Punjab, Konkan and Malabar, while a few falls are reported from Bengal, Bihar, the West United Provinces, West Central India, East Rajputana, Bombay Deccan and South Hyderabad.

The chief amounts of rainfall: —Gorakhpur 4 inches, Silchar, Chaibasa, Daltonganj, Mahableshwar 2 inches; Tezpur, Jalpaiguri, Sambalpur, Shillong, Dehra Dun, Simla and Cocanada 1-1|2 inches; Darjeeling, Sialkot, Jubbulpore 1 inch; Nowgong, Jagdalpur, Saugor, Delhi, Dharampur and Masulipatam 1|2 inch; Lucknow and Raipur 1|4 inch.—A.P.

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY

Summary of Meteorological Observation during 24 hours ending at 8 a.m. of 20.7 1939.

Change at 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hrs., —.036

Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a. m. 81.4 degrees.

Temperature (wet bulb) at 8 a. m., 77.2 degrees.

Maximum temperature during 24 hrs., 86.6 degrees 1.5 above normal.

Minimum temperature during 24 hrs., 79.0 degrees 2.7 above normal.

Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 82 per cent.

Direction of wind at 8 a.m. S-W.

Velocity of wind at 8 a.m. 11 miles per hour.

Total movement of wind in 24 hours, 166 miles.

Velocity of maximum gust of wind during 24 hours, 27 miles per hour.

Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy eq. 10) 9.

Rainfall in 24 hours, nil.

Total rainfall during the month, 31.30 inches.

Total rainfall during the year, 35.98 inches.

Weather remarks, Drizzle.

SHIPPING NEWS

ARRIVED

Lionel Edward's S.S. Tiradentes of 2913 Reg Tons Capt. L. A. Hansen arrived from Oslo via Gothenburg, Hamburg, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Portsaid Suez, Aden and Karachi with Passengers and General Cargo.

Lionel Edward's S.S. Goldenfels of 4844 Reg Tons Capt. E. Wiebke arrived from Karachi via Marmagoa with General Cargo.

Standard Vaccum Oil Coy's S.S. Ura of 5640 Reg Tons Capt. H. Grom arrived from Beira in Water Ballast.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Carthage of 7665 Reg Tons Capt. R. B. Beck arrived from London via Southampton, Gibraltar, Marseilles, Malta, Portsaid and Aden with Passengers and General Cargo.

SAILED

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Behar of 2910 Reg Tons Capt. S. F. Champion sailed for London via Aden with Local and same bottom Cargo.

P. and O. S. N. Coy's S.S. Carthage of 7665 Reg Tons Capt. R. B. Beck sailed for Kobe via Colombo and China, Japan Ports with Passengers Local and same bottom Cargo.

B. I. S. N. Coy's S.S. Vasna of 2026 Reg Tons Capt. T. J. Murphy sailed for Basra via Karachi and Persian Gulf Ports with Passengers and Local Cargo.

LOADING

The following Vessels booked for Loading on 20-7-39.

S.S. Vita (M. M. and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi.

S.S. Bandra (M. M. and Co.) for Persian Gulf Ports via Karachi and Kathiawar.

S.S. Karanja (M. M. and Co.) for African Coast Ports via Porebunder.

S.S. Rawalpindi (M. M. and Co.) for Aden, Portsudan, Europe and American Ports.

S.S. Indora (M. M and Co.) for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast Ports.

S.S. Arendskerk (L. E.) for Australian Ports via Cochin and Colombo.

STEAMERS IN DOCKS

ALEXANDRA DOCK

Bombay, July 20.

2 Kioto 2030 Karachi 21-7 J Finlay
5 Tiradentes 2913 Madras 22-7 L. Edwards
6 City of Canterbury 5290 Karachi 22-7 K Nixon
7 Drachenfels 3879 Karachi 21-7 L Edwards
11 Melbourne Maru 3219 Japan 21-7 O S K Kaisya
14 Goldenfels 4845 Antwerp 26-7 L Edwards
15 Neidenfels 4844 Antwerp 22-7 L Edwards

VICTORIA DOCK

2 Nurjehan 3379 Rangoon 22-7 I Morrison
4 Vasna 2026 Busra 20-7 M M
8 Graciosa 1029 Colombo 21-7 F F Campbell
9 Jalapalaka 2630 Madras 23-7 Scindia S N

PRINCE'S DOCK

L Kalarand 859 Karachi 22-7 B S N
N/O Jehangir 2157 Red Sea Ports 21-7 T Morrison
H Revati 232 NF NF Malabar Steamship
H O/S Shrivati 250 N F N F Malabar S
K British Sailor 3444 Abadan N F Anglo-Iranian Oil
P Bandra 1893 N F 17-8 M M
P O/S Hudiksvall 425 N F N F Malabar S

Steamers Expected

FROM LONDON

Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Comorin 10-8-39 P and O S N
Ranchi 17-8-39 P and O S N
Cathay 24-8-39 P and O S N
Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FROM LIVERPOOL

Cilicia 21-7-39 Anchor Line

FROM OSLO

Thalatta 17-8-39 L Edwards
Dagrun 29-7-39 L Edwards

FROM HAMBURG

Hohenfels 26-7-93 L Edwards
Arendskerk 21-7-39 L Edwards

FROM NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 27-7-39 F F Campbell
Wichita 6-8-39 L Edwards
Silver Cedar 27-7-39 Volkart Bros.
City of Uran 27-7-39 F F Campbell

FROM TRIESTE

Giulio Cesare 14-8-39 L Triestino

FROM GENOA

Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino

FROM CHINA AND JAPAN

Sumatra Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisha
Rawalpindi 21-7-39 P and O S N
Alipore 25-7-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 25-7-39 M B Kaisha
Anyo Maru 28-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Chitral 4-8-39 P and O S N
Nagato Maru 26-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Mansei Maru 8-8-39 O S K Kaisya
Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino

FROM BASRA

Barpeta 27-7-39 M M
Vita 22-7-39 M M

FROM SYDNEY

Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FROM DURBAN

Karanja 22-7-39 M M
Tairea 5-8-39 M M

FROM MAGASCIO

Aussa 21-7-39 L Triestino

FROM JAVA

Garmula 20-8-39 M M

FROM RANGOON

Goalconda 26-7-39 M M
Jalabala 24-7-39 Scindia S N

FROM CALCUTTA

Binfield 24-7-39 M M
Urna 26-7-39 M M
Jalapadma 24-7-39 Scindia S N

FROM KARACHI

Nagato Maru 3-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Freinfels 25-7-39 L Edwards

Sailing Dates

FOR LONDON

Chitral 5-8-39 P and O S N
Nalgora 2-8-39 M M
Corfu 19-8-39 P and O S N
Mooltan 12-8-39 P and O S N
Rawalpindi 22-7-39 P and O S N
Strathaird 29-7-39 P and O S N

FOR LIVERPOOL

City of Canterbury 3-8-39 K Nixon
Cilicia 4-8-39 Anchor Line

FOR HAMBURG

Neidenfels 22-7-39 L Edwards
Goldenfels 26-7-39 L Edwards

FOR NEW YORK

Pres Garfield 29-7-39 F F Campbell
City of Uran 29-7-39 F F Campbell

FOR TRIESTE

Conte Rosso 25-7-39 L Triestino
Aussa 23-7-39 L Triestino

FOR CHINA AND JAPAN

Nagato Maru 11-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Rajputana 3-8-39 P and O S N
Kinugawa Maru 30-7-39 O S Kaisya
Anyo Maru 13-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Alipore 9-8-39 P and O S N
Victoria 24-7-39 L Triestino
Ranchi 19-8-39 P and O S N
Asaka Maru 2-8-39 N Y Kaisha
Sumatra Maru 15-8-39 O S K Kaisya

FOR SYDNEY

Strathnaver 27-7-39 P and O S N

FOR BASRA

Bankura 26-7-39 M M
Vita 27-7-39 M M

FOR DURBAN

Taira 16-8-39 M M
Karanja 2-8-39 M M

FOR RANGOON

Nurjehan 22-7-39 T Morrison

FOR CALCUTTA

Orna 3-8-39 M M
Silver Cedar 29-7-39 Volkart Bros.

FOR MADRAS

Tiradentes 22-7-39 L Edwards
Jalapalaka 23-7-39 Scindia S N

FOR KARACHI

Nagato Maru 29-7-39 N Y Kaisha
Drachenfels 21-7-39 L Edwards
Kioto 21-7-39 J Finlay
City of Canterbury 22-7-39 K Nixon

B.P.T. GENERAL LANDING DATES.

S.S. Fusijama 18-7-39
S.S. City of Canterbury 18-7-39
S.S. Drachenfels 19-7-39
S.S. Nurjehan 19-7-39
S.S. Bhadravati 19-7-39
S.S. Clan Macinnes (boats American cotton) 19-7-39
S.S. City of Wellington (boats American cotton) 19-7-39
S.S. Crown City (boats American cotton) 19-7-39

B. B. C. Transmitter Struck By Lightning

LONDON, July 19.

The B. B. C. National Transmitter at Droitwich was struck by lightning shortly after 7 p.m. (G.M.T.) and was closed down for repairs.

The transmitter has been repaired to operate normally on Thursday.—Reuter.

PEPPER AND GINGER MARKET

(From The Pepper and Ginger Merchants' Association Ltd.)

Bombay, July 20.

	Per Candy.
Pepper ready Alleppey	Rs. 86 0 0
Pepper ready Calicut	Rs. 85 0 0
Pepper Bhadarva Sud 15th	Rs. 83 8 0
Pepper Asho Sud 15th	Rs. 83 4 0
	Per Cwt.
Pepper ready Lampong in Bond	Rs. 11 8 0
Pepper Lampong C.I.F.	Rs. 10 12 0
Ginger ready unbleached	Rs. 10 8 0
Ginger ready bleached	Rs. 12 0 0

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING

DATED, 20-7-39

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.7 F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 29.92 inches and compensated aneroid 29.71 inches.

For correction of ship's instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

Increased Buying On N. Y. Cotton Exchange

SCARCITY OF CONTRACTS AFTER RECENT LIQUIDATION

Excellent Weather Over American Cotton Belt

BOMBAY, July 20.

Latest American cables state that a new bill is now introduced to liquidate loan Cotton at cost price from January.

There was increased buying on the New York Cotton Exchange on Wednesday. There was scarcity of contracts after recent long liquidation.

The weekly weather report was favourable indicating very satisfactory progress of the growing American Cotton Crop.

The market outlook is moderately bearish as we believe increased hedge selling will always appear on strong markets.

Continued delay in the subsidy announcement created caution on the New York cotton market but bull points are contained in Bombay buying distant months, improved technical position and subsidence of foreign offerings.

WEEKLY WEATHER REPORT

"Weather was generally favourable with rainfall light except in parts of western, north-central and north-western areas and temperatures were above normal except in the extreme north-east and south-west. In Texas fruiting is satisfactory to the north while picking and ginning are progressing well in the south. In central states progress is generally fully good with weevil held in check. Oklahoma has fair progress. In the eastern belt advances are largely satisfactory under favourable weather".

NEW YORK MARKET

The market opened barely steady with moderately active trading. Prices eased in response to lower Liverpool Cables, continued favourable weather, further foreign liquidation in nears and Southern selling. Prices later advanced on trade and local buying and covering. Finally increased outside buying appeared with scarcity of contracts.

At the opening October was quoted 4 points down at 8.55 and with a further decline of one point at 8-54, the market touched the low level for the day. Later on there was increased buying and October advanced to 8.71 which was the highet level. The market closed at a net rise of 9 to 12 points. Spot cotton prices improved 10 points at 9.49c. per lb

NEW ORLEANS MARKET

The New Orleans cotton futures market was fairly steady and closed at a rise of 8 to 9 points. Spot cotton prices advanced 5 points at 9.15c. per lb.

LIVERPOOL MARKET

The Liverpool cotton futures market opened at a decline of 2 points at 4.42 for October. The market was quiet and narrow. There was long liquidation on ideal weather. There was hedging of outsiders which met with scalegown buying and profit-taking by shorts. Later there was hedging and switching into distants. The market steadied on trade calling and professional covering and closed at a net decline of 6 to 7 points. Middling American spot cotton prices declined 11 points at 5.32d. per lb

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Egyptian cotton futures market was quietly steady and Giza futures closed unchanged to one point down with spot cotton 3 points lower at 6.44d. per lb. Uppers futures declined 2 points. The Alexandria cotton market was also barely steady. Sakels futures closed 2 points up and Ashmouni contracts declined 8 to 10 points.

PRIVATE CABLES—

New York October highest (3 p.m.)	8.71+12
New York October lowest (10 a.m.)	8.54—05
Liverpool October highest	4.43—01
Liverpool October lowest	4.37—07

Messrs. Chunilal Mehta and Co. Ltd. have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

New York: Weekly weather very favourable. Reflected improved technical position following recent liquidation prices being very responsive. Moderate trade demand.

Weekly weather generally favourable. Crop progress fair to excellent, with temperatures checking weevil in Central Belt

Messrs. Devkaran Nanjee have received the following cables from their New York friends;

"Legislation introduced propose permit release loan cotton January through July at price and charges adjusted to their current loan.

"Market very steady. Scarcity of contracts expect higher prices.

"United States weather report favourable. Scarcity of contracts developed.

Messrs. Bishwambhartial Maheshwari have received to-day the following cable information from their foreign friends:

Liverpool: Cotton: Weather continues favourable although subsidy plan still undecided think coming heuges will depress price further continue favour sales on good markets.

Wheat: Record low price should discount present bearish situation think scale down purchase.

Metals: Rise overdue but checked by political outlook.

Rubber: Better demand caused advance. Higher indicated.

Cocoa: Pressure relaxing demand improving looks investment purchase.

New York: Weather report favourable think market is near bottom.

Cotton weekly weather report very favourable reflected improved technical position following recent liquidation prices being very responsive moderate trade demand.

Technical position strengthened by longs liquidating rallied on buying by trade no pressure to sell better feeling in spite of weekly weather report favourable prefer buying distant months near 8.0..

NEW YORK COTTON
New York, July 19

October	8.69+10
December	8.54+09
January	8.44+09
March	8.35+11
May	8.25+10
July	8.14+12
Middling Spot	9.49+10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON
New York, July 19

October	8.78+09
December	8.64+09
January	8.51+09
Middling Spot	9.15+05

NEW YORK
New York, July 19

11 A.M. RANGES

October	8.57/8.58
December	8.43/8.43
March	8.22/8.22

CALL

October	8.56
December	8.46
March	8.26

NEW YORK COTTON DAILY STATISTICS
New York, July 19

Day's receipts at all U S Ports	9,000 bales.
Day's exports to Great Britain	nil
Day's exports to the Continent	4,000 bales.
Day's exports to China and Japan	nil

LIVERPOOL COTTON
Liverpool, July 19

July	4.78—06
August	4.58—06
September	4.49—03
October	4.46—04
November	4.33—02
December	4.33—02
January	4.32—02
February	4.32—02
March	4.33—02
April	4.34—01
May	4.34—01
June	4.34—01
July	4.34—01
Middling	5.32—11
11-12 a.m. quotation	
October	4.42
January	4.52

HIGH AND LOW COTTON PRICES

Bombay, July 19

Broach J/A highest 157 lowest 156 3/8 closing 156 3/8

Broach A/M highest 152 1/8 lowest 151 1/2 closing 151 5/8

Oomra July highest 152 lowest 151 closing 151

Oomra D/J highest 141 lowest 140 1/2 closing 140 1/2

Bengal July highest 122 lowest 121 1/2 closing 122

Bengal D/J highest 116 1/2 lowest 115 1/4 closing 116 1/4

Night session: Broach A/M opening 151 3/4 highest 152 lowest 151 1/2 closing 151 5/8

Broach J/A closing 156 1/8

EGYPTIAN COTTON

Liverpool, July 19

GIZA 2—	
Spot	6.44—5
July	6.25—1
October	6.28—1
November	6.33—1
January	6.38—1
March	6.42—0
May	6.45—0
UPPERS—	
Spot	5.79—6
July	5.55—2
October	5.52—2
November	5.52—2
January	5.54—2
March	5.56—2
May	5.57—2

Alexandria Cotton

Alexandria, July 19.

SAKELS—	
July	10.67+2
November	11.37+2
ASHMOUNI—	
August	9.46—10
October	9.58—9
December	9.62—9
February	9.71—9
April	9.78—8
GIZA—	
July	10.94—8
November	11.32—9
January	11.43—9
March	11.58—9

LONDON EXCHANGES
London, July 19

T T London on:—	
New York	4.68.26
Paris	176.72
Berlin	11.67 1/4
Madrid	42.75
Montreal	4.68 .3
Amsterdam	8.74 5/8
Brussels	27.56 1/8
Milan	29.05
Berne	20.75 7/8
Copenhagen	22.40
Stockholm	19.41
Oslo	19.90 1/4

LONDON PRODUCE
London, July 19

Rozario Santa Fe Aug sellers	18
Barletta Russo July sellers	22
South Australian	unquoted.

BOMBAY COTTON

Bombay, July 20

In sympathy with a rise of 10 points in New York cotton futures, the local market was expected to open at Rs. 157 for Broach J/A delivery and at Rs. 152/8 for new Broach A/M delivery.

It is believed that local professional operators are buying distant months in New York against sales in the local market owing to the existing narrow parity. The offerings are absorbed by shorts and buyers on the theory that present price is cheap. But in this process the market is likely to be overbought resulting weak technical state. Thus we do not favour long side as chances of any sustained improvement are few.

Despite higher New York advices the local market opened easy and there was increased selling. New Broach A/M delivery opened at Rs. 151/12 and after declining to Rs. 151/8 stands at Rs. 155/12 Old Broach J/A contract was easy at Rs. 155.

Liverpool market was due to open 5 points up in response to overnight New York advices but it opened quiet at a rise of one point and later was reported 2 points up. The local market was dull with a restricted business and closed at 5 p.m. as under:—

F G M G—			
Broach J/A	Rs.	155	0 0
Broach A/M	Rs.	151	10 0
Fine M G—			
Oomra July	Rs.	149	12 0
Oomra D/J	Rs.	140	10 0
F G M G—			
Bengal July	Rs.	122	2 0
Bengal D/J	Rs.	116	6 0

Cotton Room Rates

Bombay, July 20.

	Extra Sup. Superfine.	Fine	F.G.	Good.
M.G.—				
Bengal U.P.	129	126	123	120
Punjab	129	126	123	120
Rajputana	132	129	126	123
Oomra No. 3	155	153	150	147
C.P. No. 1	166	164	161	158
C.P. No. 2	159	157	154	151
Broach No. 2	161	159	156	154
Punjab-Ame.	181	179	176	174
Surat	198	196	193	191
Rajpipla	195	193	190	188
Navsari	207	205	202	200

Ready Cotton Quotations

Bombay, July 20.

Bengal Superfine	129/30
Bengal Fine	125/27
Bengal F.G.	123/24
C. P. 1	159/61
C. P. 2	155/56
Arvi	156/57
Amraoti	149/53
Ellichpur	155/56
Berar	152/53
Malkapur	149/51
Khandesh	136/43
Jalgaon/Sailu	145
Burwah/Sanavad	151/53
Khandwa	9.15
Mathia F.G.	121/26
Broach	160/61
Punjab 4 F.	166/76
Punjab 289 F.	201/06
Sindh N.T.	176/78
Ankleshwar/Jaghadia	188/91
Surat	196/98
Navsari	200/06
Western Farm	166/71

Indian Cotton Figures

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY
Bombay, July 20.

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	Since 1st Sept. Last year.
Khandesh	...	38,695	53,380
Central India	52	224,598	45,624
Barsi and Nagar	297	92,914	149,869
Hyderabad-Gaorani	...	4,474	40,322
Berar	121	162,718	326,518
Central Provinces	...	38,096	83,255
Total Oomras	470	561,495	699,468
Dholera	...	276,777	136,257
N.-W. Provinces	377	9,578	3,112
Rajputana	643	77,577	16,213
Sind-Punjab	276	329,468	520,722
Broach	42	414,511	263,020
Coompta and Dharwar	199	147,441	62,875
Westerns-Northerns	376	95,163	23,799
Cocoanada	...	98	23
Tinnevelly and Cambodia	...	2,637	4,915
Persian	...	...	...
American	...	3,487	177,893
Egyptian African and Sudan 985	363	340	519,622
Comilla Burma and other sorts	..	95	1,171
Total	3,368	2,281,667	2,429,100
Arrived by road to 13th July '39	...	380,584	.....

Exports From Bombay

In full-pressed Bales.	Yesterday	This year.	1st Sept. to 13th July. Last year.
Europe	409	299,369	316,667
Japan and China	1,633	1,169,154	665,397
Coast Ports	...	32,379	53,681
Up-country by Rail	..	265,036	349,636
Afloat in harbour for Europe, China and Japan	...	41,228	17,606
Total	2,042	2,807,165	1,407,897

American Cotton Figures

F. P. Bales.	1938-39	13937-38.
Receipts to date 19-7-39	397200	...
Receipts Yesterday 19-7-39	9000	5000
Exports to date 19-7-39	3514000	5852000
Stock at Ports 14-7-39	1923000	2402000
Stock Interior Towns 14-7-39	2460000	2021000
Stock Liverpool 14-7-39	690000	1133000
Visible Supply 14-7-39	4857000	5758000
Quantity in sight 14-7-39	9441000	13579000
Quantity out of sight 14-7-39	10219000	10702000

LONDON SEEDS
London, July 19

Linseed La Plata Hull c.i.f. per ton July sellers	£11-1-3
Linseed Calcutta London c.i.f. per ton July sellers	£12-7-6
Linseed Bombay London c.i.f. per ton July sellers	£12-13-9
Rapeseed Toria Hull/Cont c.i.f. per ton July Aug sellers	£11-12-6
Castorseed Bombay Hull c.i.f. per ton July Aug sellers	£10-17-6

GOLD & SILVER

Bombay, July 20

Yesterday London gold prices advanced 1/2d. at £7-8-6.

London Paris Exchange rate was unchanged at 176.72. Dollar Sterling cross rate was 4.68.21 at London and 4.68 1/4 at New York.

London silver prices again remained unchanged for Spot and forward at 16 3/4d. and 16 3/16d. respectively.

India bought in London and speculators sold. The market was steady but later on there was little Indian buying at fixed rates.

New York silver prices also remained unchanged at 34 3/4 cents per ounce. Shanghai T T on London was quoted at 5d. with an uncertain tendency.

London Bombay Spot silver parity is Rs. 45-8-9 and forward parity marks out at Rs 44-4-3.

In view of absence of any important change in foreign markets, the local market was dull and featureless. Trading was restricted and prices fluctuated within a narrow range.

GOLD

Ready	37	1	3
Shravan delivery	37	1	6
Shravan Tejimandi	0	1	0
2nd Shravan delivery	37	1	6
2nd Shravan tejimandi	0	3	0

SILVER

Ready	45	15	0
Shravan delivery	45	3	0
Shravan Tejimandi	0	12	0
2nd Shravan delivery	44	13	0
2nd Shravan tejimandi	1	12	0

LONDON SILVER
London, July 19

Spot	16 3/4
Forward	16 3/16

LONDON GOLD
London, July 19

Gold Bars Fine per oz	£7-2-6

LONDON METALS

London, July 19

Copper	£43 2 6
Lead	£14 17 6
Spelter	£14 6 3
Tin	£224 15 0

BOMBAY METALS

Bombay, July 20.

Standard Copper Cash (Buyers)	£43/-
Standard Copper 3 months	£43-5-0
Electrolytic copper	£49-10-0
BOMBAY MARKET	
Yellow Metal Sheets	Rs. 39-8-0
Copper Sheets	Rs. 49-10-0

Tone:—Steady

WEATHER OVER U. S. A. COTTON BELT

Liverpool, July 20.

Excessive heat continues in Western and Central Belts, light to moderate rainfall in Alabama and Eastern Belt. More rain expected.

Groundnuts Coromandel Shelled

London, July 19.

August	£11-8-9
September	£11-8-9

Groundnuts And Seeds

Bombay, July 20.

Castorseeds Sept—			
Opening	29	6	6
Highest	29	8	0
Lowest	29	6	6
Closing	29	7	0
Groundnuts Aug—			
Opening	30	..	0
Highest	30	12	6
Lowest	30	3	6
Closing	30	3	9
Cottonseeds Sept—			
Opening	27	13	6
Highest	27	13	6
Lowest	28	10	6
Closing	27	12	0
Castorseeds May—			
Opening	28	15	0
Highest	28	15	0
Lowest	28	15	0
Closing	28	15	0
Groundnuts Feb—			
Opening	29	7	0
Highest	29	11	0
Lowest	29	3	0
Closing	29	3	6
Cottonseeds Jan—			
Opening	21	13	6
Highest	21	13	6
Lowest	21	12	0
Closing	21	12	6

Liverpool Wheat

Liverpool, July 19.

July	43 1/8d.
October	46d.
December	48 1/8d.

Chicago Wheat

Chicago, July 19.

	Dollars.
July	0.66 1/8
September	0.66 3/4
December	0.67 7/8

BOMBAY SUGAR

Bombay, July 20.

Ready Javas	Rs.	14	5 6
Shipment July	Rs.	4	15 0
Shipment August	Rs.	4	15 0
Shipment September	Rs.	4	15 0

New York Sugar

New York, July 19.

September	1.94
November	2.00
January	1.93
March	1.96

LONDON SUGAR

London, July 19

August	sh. /

LONDON RUBBER
London, July 19

Smoked sheets standard ribbed per lb Sellers	8 7/16

NEW YORK COFFEE
New York, July 19

Fair Rio Coffee No. 7 quality Sellers	7/8

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, July 20

2 3/4 p.c. 1948-52 Loan	98/6
3 1/2 p.c. G. P. Notes (Cash)	96/4
3 p.c. 1951-54 Loan	99/10
3 p.c. 1941 Bond	102/2
3 p.c. 1963-65 Loan	97/12
3 1/2 p.c. 1947-50 Loan	103/10
4 p.c. 1943 Bond	107/4
4 p.c. 1960-70 Loan	110/8
4 1/2 p.c. 1955-60 Loan	115/8
5 p.c. 1940-43 Loan	103/7
TAXFREE LOANS	
3 p.c. 1945/55 Loan	113/14
4 p.c. 1953-63 Mysore Loan	111/12
5 p.c. 1955 Mysore Loan	121/0
CORPORATION DEBENTURES	
4 p.c. B. P. T. 1974	108/0
4 p.c. M. Deb. 1974	107/0
5 p.c. M. Deb. 1959	116/0
6 p.c. M. Deb. 1954	128/0
6 p.c. K. P. T. 1956	127/0

Note 3 1/2 per cent G P Notes opened quiet at Rs. 96/1 for settlement, touched Rs. 96/2/6 to close at Rs. 96/0 after declining to Rs. 96/0/6. Undertone: Easy.

MONEY MARKET

Bombay, July 20

B C RATES—

T T D D 1/5 27/32 to December

LONDON—

Bank's selling T T D D 1/5 7/8 to November

Bank's buying T T 1/5 29/32 Near 15/16 Nov-Feb.

Bank's buying D D 1/5 15/16

Bank's buying 3 months 1/6 to Aug. 1/6 1/32 Sept/June

NEW YORK—

Bank's selling T T 287 1/2

Bank's buying T T 285 1/4

Bank's buying D D 284 1/2

PARIS—

Bank's selling T T 1306

Bank's buying T T 1326

JAPAN—

Bank's selling T T 78 5/8

Bank's buying T T 77 1/2

Bank's buying 60 days 77

AMSTERDAM—

Bank's selling D D 64 5/8

JAVA—

Bank's selling D D 64 1/2

HONGKONG—

Bank's selling D D 83 1/4

SHANGHAI—

Bank's selling D D 28 nominal

SINGAPURE—

Bank's selling D D 158 1/4

BERLIN—

Bank's selling D D 85 7/8

CROSS RATES—

Hongkong London 1/2 11/16 20th instant

Shanghai London 0/4 15/32 20th instant

Japan London 1/2 1/64 20th instant

Java London 8.72 3/4 20th instant

New York London 4.68.31 19th instant

London New York 4.68.26 19th instant

London Paris 176.72 19th instant

London Italy 89.05 19th instant

London Belgium 27.56 1/8 19th instant

London Switzerland 20.75 7/8 19th instant

London Berlin 11.67 1/4 19th instant

London Stockholm 19.41 19th instant

London Amsterdam 8.75 19th instant

Tone of Sterling Exchange: Steady.

Gold £7-8-6 19th instant

Silver London Ready 16 3/4 18th instant

Silver London Ready 16 3/4 19th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/16 18th instant

Silver London Forward 16 3/16 19th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 18th instant

Silver New York Ready 35 19th instant

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 18th instant

London discounts 3 months 13/16 per cent 19th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 18th instant

London discounts 6 months 1 3/8 per cent 19th instant

Reserve Bank Rate 3 per cent.

Bank of England Rate 2 per cent.

Money:—Call 1/4 per cent.

3 Months 3/4 per cent.

6 Months 1 per cent.

Tone:—Very easy.

INDIAN STERLING LOANS

London, July 19

Call Loan London	1/2
3 per cent	72 1/4
3 1/2 per cent	84 1/4
3 1/2 per cent 1954/59	9/
4 per cent 1948/53	102 1/2
4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/4
4 1/2 per cent 1958/68	109 1/4
5 per cent 1942/47	106 1/4
3 per cent 1948/52	94 1/4
2 1/2 per cent British Consols,	66 3/4
3 1/2 per cent War loan	92 5/8
4 per cent Funding loan 1960/90	105 1/4
Indian Iron and Steel New Ord	36/3

BOMBAY YARN QUOTATIONS

HEDGE CONTRACT RATES
Bombay, July 20.

Yarn No. 6 1/2s August 97, October 97, December 97.

Yarn No. 10 1/2s August 108, October 108 1/2, December 108-8-0.

Yarn No. 20 1/2s August 139, October 140, December 140.

Yarn No. 40s August 212, October 212, December 213.

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE
London, July 19

Rupee paper 3 1/2 per cent	£70 1/2
Indian stock 3 per cent 1948	72 1/4
Indian stock 3 1/2 per cent 1931 or later	84 1/4
Indian stock 4 1/2 per cent 1950/55	106 1/4
Consols 2 1/2 per cent	66 3/4
Conversion loan 3 1/2 per cent 1961	93 1/2
War loan 3 1/2 per cent 1952	92 5/8
Funding loan 4 per cent 1960/90	105 1/4
Victory Bonds	105 1/4
Chartered Bank of I A and China	6 7/8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank London Reg	£77
National Bank of India	29

LINSEED OILS
London, July 19

Linseed oil naked London per cwt Aug sellers	23/3
Linseed oil naked London per cwt Oct Dec sellers	23

Tata Steel Shares Rule Steady

ASSOCIATED CEMENT AND TEXTILES QUIET

Share Bazar Displays Good Undertone

BOMBAY, July 20.

In sympathy with lower Wall Street advices, the local Share Bazar ruled quiet during the early part of the Session to-day but later on there was increased demand and prices recovered a portion of the lost ground. Tata Steel displayed firmer tone and prices improved above the last closing level.

After a sharp rise of about 5 dollars in U.S. Shares during the last few days; the Wall Street market was quiet yesterday and naturally there was a fair volume of realising which resulted in small losses but the tone of the market was good. U. S. Steel Shares declined 1 1/4 at 50 1/4 and Anaconda Copper Mining Shares closed one dollar down at 26 3/4. General Motors declined 3/8 at 47 1/4 dollars.

It appears that many operators are awaiting to buy at lower prices and the main question is which can be called a lower price.

It can safely be said that the recent upturn in Wall Street is a forerunner of coming events and the markets are showing signs of returning confidence. The local market which was not prepared for a sudden rise in U. S. Steel Shares seemed hesitant to improve the interest of professional operators was not large enough to lend support. But there was keen desire to accumulate holdings and it will be seen that despite a fall in U. S. Steel Shares, the local market ruled steady as anticipated.

It is true that Share prices are not moving up automatically but it needs support of professionals and with clearer signs of a lull movement in the New York Stock Exchange, there is more disposition to buy on declines. This theory induced more support to-day particularly for Tata Steel Shares.

Tata Steel Shares were very steady. At the opening Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 1,380 and declined to Rs. 1,367 under scattered selling. At this level there was more support in evidence and prices improved to Rs. 1,380 and finally closed at Rs. 1,378 12. Ordinary Shares closed at Rs. 287 that is unchanged.

Cement and Cotton Textile Shares were weak at the start but later on there was better enquiry.

TEXTILE SHARES

BOMBAY, July 20.

100	Ahmed. Advance	257 8
100	BOM. DYEING	740 0
100	CENTURY	205 0
100	CENTRAL INDIA	205 8
100	COLABA	115 0
100	Coorla	84 0
250	David	25 0
250	Dawn	285 0
1	E. D. Sassoon	0 4 3
100	Finlay	91 0
100	GOKAK	131 0
1,000	Hindustan	1675 0
100	Indore	35 0
100	Khatau	83 4
100	KOHINOOR	218 0
250	Laxmi	415 0
250	Madras United	25 0
100	MORARJI	110 4
250	Model	41 12
50	MYSORE	87 8
100	NEW GREAT	181 0
100	Oosmanshahi	41 0
100	PHOENIX	226 4
25	SASSOON SILK	67 12
1,000	Sholapur	2,700 0
50	SIMPLEX	67 0
1,000	SWADESHI	204 0
100	SWAN	87 0
500	Vishnu	1,020 0
1,000	Westerns	850 0
	BANKS	
50-100	Baroda	108 0
25-50	CENTRAL	34 8
500	Imperial	1502 8
125-500	Imp. Conty.	371 4
50-100	India	146 8
100	Reserve Bank	111 0
5	Union	5 14
	CEMENTS	
100	ASSOCIATED	131 12
	INSURANCE	
100	Empire	666 4
15-100	Jupiter	13 9
20	Mercantile	52 4
15-75	New India	38 14
200	Oriental	4,395 0
10-50	Vulcan	7 1
	ELECTRIC	
100	Ahd. Old	111 4
1,000	ANDHRA VALLEY	1,462 8
10	Ajmer	11 8
50	BOMBAY TRAM	129 8
100	Bombay Suburban	160 10
10	Broach	10 11
100	Karachi	191 4
100	Poona	190 0
100	Surat	157 8
100	TATA HYDRO	153 12
1,000	TATA POWERS	1,275 0
	RAILWAYS	
500	Ahmedabad Prantij	995 0
100	C. Province	101 0
100	Dh. Baramati	101 8
100	Gujarat	96 0
100	Mandra Bhon	99 0
100	Pachora Jamner	87 0
100	Sara Serajganj	102 12

ACTIVE SHARES AT A GLANCE

Bombay, July 20

Bombay Dyeing (747/8) 747 742 737 741 740

Century (207) 207 205 206 205/8

Central India (206) 206 205 204/8 205/8

Kohinoor (218/8) 219 217 218

New Great (182) 182 181

Simplex (67/12) 68 66/12 67

Swadeshi (205) 205 204 203/8 204

Associated Cement (133/8) 133/8 132 130/12 131/12 130/12 131/12

Andhra (1460) 1460 1462

Tram Ord (129/12) 129/8

Tata Hydro (153/12) 152/8 .3/12

Tata Power (1273/12) 1275 1271 1273 1275

T Steel Defd (1378/12) 1377 1370 1372 1367 1372 1371 1380 1375 1378

T Steel Ord (287) 287 286 287

Tata Steel 2nd Pref (164) 164 163/12

Bellapur (177/8) 177 176/8

B Steam (262/8) 263 265 262 263

B Burma (481/8) 482 477 482 481 482

600	Tapti Valley	780 0
	MININGS	
9	Burma Corp.	5 3
2sh.	Indian Copper	1 10
10	India Iron and Steel	24 10
10	SHIVRAJPUR	34 0
30	TATA STEEL DEFDS.	1,378 12
75	TATA STEEL ORD.	287 0
	MISCELLANEOUS	
100	ALCOCK	356 0
10	Air Service	7 4
50	BELAPUR SUGAR	176 8
200	Bombay Safe Dep.	668 12
250	BOMBAY STEAM	263 0
125	B. BURMA	482 0
50	B. BURMA CONTRY.	167 8
8sh.	Br. B. Petrol	3-6-6
50	BOMBAY TELEPHONE	86 0
100	IND. BLEACHING	86 4
50	Ind. Invest Trust	43 8
100	I. Radio Defd.	347 8
100	I. Radio Ord.	353 12
100	Port Canning	72 12
30	PREMIER CON.	71 0
15	Scindia	18 3
25	Tata Oil Mill	36 0
	PREFERENCE	
7	p.c. Andhra Valley	1,480 0
6	p.c. Bombay Steam	295 0
7	p.c. Bombay Tram (T.F.)	79 0
5	p.c. Central India (T.F.)	560 0
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 1st	110 4
6-1/4	p.c. Prem Const 2nd	98 8
7	p.c. Tata Hydro	152 8
7½	p.c. Tata Power	1,585 0
6	p.c. Tata Steel 1st	208 2
7-1/2	p.c. Tata Steel 2nd	163 12
7	p.c. Vishnu	655 0
	DEBENTURES	
3 3/4	p.c. Andhra Valley	101 12
6	p.c. Andhra Valley	105 0
4	p.c. Bombay Telephone	52 12
7	p.c. Sholapur	78 6
6	p.c. Tata Hydro	105 6

(Capital Letters indicate Shares Forward List.)

WALL STREET MARKET

New York, July 19

Messrs. Batlivala and Karani have issued the following report showing quotations of the New York Stock Exchange:—

	Dollars
Amr Water Works and Elec dol 6 pfd	85
Amr Power and Light Common	5
Amr Power and Light 5 p.c. Pfd	37
Electric Bond and Share Common	8 7/8
Electric Bond and Share 5 p.c. Pfd	59
Int Tel and Tel (Foreign)	6
American Telephone and Telegraph	135
Western Union Telegraph	25
Sun Life of Canada	485
Union Pacific	98
New York Central R R	15 3/8
Union Carbon and Carbide	83 1/2
Schenley Distillers dol 5 1/2 pfd	75
Gillette Safety Razor dol 5 Pfd	53
National Cash Register	20 1/2
Amrex Corporation	23
Texas Corporation	38
National Biscuits	29
United States Steel	50 1/4
Bethlehem Steel	60
Alleghany Ludlum Steel	18
Republic Steel	17
U. S. Smelting	52
Anaconda Copper Mining	26 3/4
Int Nickel of Canada	40 1/4
Chrysler Motors	81 1/2
General Motors	47 1/4
American Radiator	13
General Electric	37 5/8
Chase National Bank	33

COTTON STRADDLES

APPROXIMATE DIFFERENCES

Broach J/A New York October Rs. 52

Broach J/A Liverpool October Rs. 57

Broach A/M New York May Rs. 56

Broach A/M Liverpool May Rs. 57

New York Liverpool: October 1 December par January 12 March 19 May 3

Produce Receipts

Bombay, July 20.

	Cwts.
Wheat	178,289
Linseed	3,022
Poppyseed	13
Groundnuts	7,820
Castorseed	195
Rice	65,076
Myrabollams	1,292
Cottonseed	1,932
Mowrabed	1,334
Gram	387
Joowar	2,251
Barley	2,475
Bajree	787
Indian Sugar	201

National City Bank of New York 23 3/4

National Dairy 17

Indian Transit 13

Motors shares. Market appears ready to buy on any setback.

Columbia Gas and Electric 6

Socony 11 5/8

Consolidated Oil 7 1/2

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Czechoslovakia Shall Live Again!

Dr. Benes' 'Inspiring Speech' In New York Broadcast To His Country

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail).

George J. Janecek, Czechoslovakian World's Fair Commissioner, has just made public a copy of a chain letter being circulated among Czechoslovakians containing "ten commandments" for resistance to Nazi domination. The letter was unsigned and requested the Commissioner to send copies to five good friends. Here are the "commandments":

"1. Believe in the legitimate right of 8,000,000 people, 1,000 years old, in the Czechoslovak nation and in a free and independent life. 2. Do not believe that we have lived for 1,000 years in a German Reich, but know from our history that this is a lie. 3. Believe in our historic rights, which do not justify the subjection of the Czechoslovak nation. 4. Do not believe what you read in the Czech newspapers or hear on the radio because news and radio offices are under German control. 5. Do not believe that the Czechoslovak leaders have accepted the submission of our land to German rule. They must be careful in their speech, for otherwise we would have no leaders. 6. Do not believe that we stand alone in the world. 7. Do not merely speak Czech but think in Czech. 8. Do not participate in German celebrations. 9 Treat Germans in such a way that they always feel that they are foreigners, serving injustice and brutality. 10. Never forget that 40,000,000 crowns, saved by the sweat of the Cdechoslovak nation, have been stolen by the German armies."

"WE ARE NOT ISOLATED"

Dr. Eduard Benes, former President of the dismembered republic, gave his most militant speech since his arrival in the U.S. at a Czechoslovak Day celebration last Sunday (July 2), in N.Y. Emphasizing that "our republic exists legally now" since "the Nazi crime was not recognized and will not be recognized" by the leading democracies of the world, Dr. Benes declared. "We have consolidated all our efforts here in the United States, in Canada, the British Empire, France, Poland, and in Russia. At the propitious moment we will form a pilitical directorate which will co-ordinate our political and, in the event of war, our military action. Through our diplomatic representatives we are in contact with foreign governments and we will proceed in complete and loyal understanding with them. We enter this struggle calmly, but with determination... We are not isolated. In this struggle we will proceed along with other peace-loving and liberty-loving nations. Therefore our motto is: A free Czechoslovakia in a free Europe—and with this motto of victory we will return to Prague." The speech was broadcast to Czechoslovakia by shortwave.—News Press Service.

More Spiritual Mobilisation!

How China War Tells On Japan's Social And Individual Life

TOKYO, (By Air Mail)

Further curtailment of business hours at cafes, bars and machai (waiting houses), simplification of wedding and funeral ceremonies and the abolition of banquets are among the proposals which were adopted at a recent meeting of the Subsidiary Committee of the National Spiritual Mobilization Committee.

The other proposals were the abolition of seasonal presents, prohibition of long hair for men students, the serving of alcoholic drinks on trains, and the holding of a monthly "National Life Day", in which all pleasure resorts will be closed and the people made to observe a simple code of life The code in question will stipulate early rising, punctuality, economic living and particular assiduity at work.

The proposed measures, after another deliberation of the subsidiary committee, will be presented shortly to a general meeting of the National Spiritual Mobilization Committee.—United Press.

JAPAN'S 3-YEAR PLAN IN N. CHINA

Material Prospects Of Tokio's Proposal

TOKYO, (By Air Mail)

Complete accord has been reached between the authorities in North China and the Japanese Government with respect to concrete details of the vast economic scheme to develop natural and other resources of the areas, east of the Teihang Mountains of Shansi province and north of the new stream of the Yellow river. This plan will be carried out immediately and is expected to be completed within the next three years.

MATERIAL PROSPECTS

The proposed three-year economic plan, when realised, will bring the mileage of railways in North China and inner Mongolia to a total of 3,041 kilometers and 1,659 kilometers. The scheme will enable North China to produce 700,000 metric tons of iron ores, 1,000,000 tons of pig-iron, 500,000 tons of steel, 21,000,000 tons of coal, 300,000 kiloliters of liquid coal, 2,100,000 tons of salt and 5,000,000 piculs of raw cotton for the year 1941.—United Press.

SIKANDAR ANSWERS MUNSHI'S CHARGE

Says His Action Does Not Violate Home Ministers' Decision

SIMLA, July 19.

Sir Sikandar Hyat Khan, Premier of the Punjab, in a statement to the press says:

My attention has been drawn to a press statement given by the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi regarding the resolution passed by the Working Committee of the Muslim League criticising one of the recommendations of the Home Ministers' Conference at Simla in June last. The Hon'ble Mr. Munshi has expressed his surprise that this resolution should have been passed in the presence of the Hon'ble Sir Nazim-ud-Din and myself.

The Hon'ble Mr. Munshi naturally cannot be aware that both Sir Nazim-ud-Din and I explained the position to the Working Committee; but as the wording of the resolution passed in the Home Ministers' Conference unfortunately did not clearly convey the intention of the Conference, we were unsuccessful in allaying the doubts and the anxiety of the Working Committee I am sure the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi will admit that the object of the resolution passed by the Conference was to discourage communal propaganda which tended to create bitterness and incitement to violence. The preamble to the resolution makes this quite clear and I reproduce it here for facility of reference:

"On a general discussion it was found that in all provinces inflamatory utterances in the press and the public platform tending to incitement of violence are increasing; that matters having a tendency to create communal hatred and bitterness between sections of the community are published as from one province to another intensifying tension; that unless these utterances and publications are effectively controlled in all the provinces simultaneously violent outbreaks are bound to increase; and inter-provincial co operation is necessary for the effective control of such propaganda."

It will thus be clear that the resolution meant only to cover communal propaganda of a nature which tends to create bitterness and incitement of violence. Unfortunately, the loose wording of the resolution is responsible for the misunderstanding which we unsuccessfully tried to remove in the meeting of the Working Committee.

The following sentence, viz. "These Ministers should have construed the resolution as other Home Ministers did, as meaning propaganda among one community against another which embittered communal relations in the country, no matter with what motive or backed by what institution," attributed to the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi in his statement indicates that the doubts expressed by the Working Committee were not unfounded. It seems that either the Hon'ble Mr. Munshi has not been correctly reported or else the words underlined were used by him without weighing them.

It is obvious that communal propaganda which does not tend to create bitterness and incitement of violence was not meant to be covered by the Home Ministers' resolution nor could it be Mr. Munshi's intention that it should be covered. If that had been the case, the activities of all communal organisations, even if they are unobjectionable, would come within the ambit of this resolution which would be ludicrous. The fact that communal agitation against Hyderabad and the Satyagraha movement are still continuing in Bombay and elsewhere conclusively proves that the Home Ministers' resolution was meant to cover only propaganda of a nature described in the preamble to that resolution."—A.P.

COCHIN FOR FEDERATION

Durbar Stipulates Conditions For Financial Improvement Of State

(From Our Own Correspondent)

ERNAKULAM, July 19.

The Cochin Durbar have sent in their reply to the Draft Instrument of Accession issued by His Excellency the Crown Representative.

While official circles are reticent to say what attitude the Government have taken, it can safely be stated that Cochin is wholeheartedly for federation. From the first Cochin had welcomed Federation, and His Highness the Maharaja was an ardent supporter of Federation and as early as 1932 expressed his conviction that India would be better governed by the coordinated efforts of the Indian States and the Provinces. Even when it was realised by the Princes that some sort of sacrifice would be necessary if they joined the Federation, the Cochin Ruler was never hesitating. Speaking this year to His Excellency Lord Linlithgow in January, the Ruler expressed his desire to join the Federation and remarked that some sort of sacrifice "is essential on the part of everyone who is called upon to lend a hand in building the political structure. Those engaged in a joint creative effort must necessarily have the spirit of give and not of take." Further, Sir R. K. Shanmukam Chettiar, the Dewan, also endorsed the views of His Highness and has expressed his conviction often about the need of Federation for the unity of India.

The Durbar has stipulated for certain conditions mostly relating to financial improvements which are not insurmountable.

STUDENTS GIVE UP STRIKE

AHMEDABAD, July 20.

The students of H. L. Commerce College numbering about 600 who went on strike yesterday, attended classes to-day on an assurance given by the Principal to place their grievances before the Governing Council.—United Press.

RANCHI, July 19.—A communique states "On Relinquishment by Sir Maurice Hallett of the office of Governor of Bihar Sir Thomas Stewart will assume charge of the office at Ranchi on Saturday, August 5, at 4-50 p.m."—A. P.

NO A.I.C.C. MEETING

ALLAHABAD, July 20.

Inquiries at the A.I.C.C. Office show that the Press reports regarding the meeting of the A.I.C.C. early in August are incorrect.

A meeting of the Congress Working Committee, however, has been fixed for August 9, and subsequent days at Wardha.—A.P.

WARDHA TO BE NEXT VENUE OF WORKING COMMITTEE

Anti-A. I. C. C. Demonstrations Will Come Up For Discussion

RANCHI, July 19.

It is understood that the next session of the All-India Congress Working Committee will be held at Wardha in the second week of August, probably from August 9. An announcement to this effect will be made shortly by the A. I. C. C. Office Allahabad.

It is learnt that Wardha has been selected out of a number of places, including Delhi, Allahabad and Patna, as the venue of the meeting by Dr Rajendra Prasad, Congress President, in spite of the fact that his health is not satisfactory in order to facilitate the presence of Mahatma Gandhi, whose advice will be sought on certain important matters to be discussed by the Committee. Among the subjects to be discussed by the Committee will be, it is understood, the observance of a day on July 9 by the Left Consolidation Committee to demonstrate against the resolution passed by the last A. I. C. C.—A. P

Andhra Leader Asked To Explain Participation In Protest Meeting

RAJAHMUNDRY, July 20.

Mr. M. Annapurniah, a member of the A.I.C.C. and Organising Secretary of the Andhra Branch of the "Forward Bloc", has been served with a registered notice by the Secretary of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, asking him to explain why disciplinary action should not be taken against him from having addressed a protest meeting in connection with the A.I.C.C. resolution on July 9 last, in Madras, in pursuance of an appeal of the Left Consolidation Committee.

It is learned that this question will come up for consideration at a meeting of the Executive Committee of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee at Madanapalle on July 30 next.—United Press.

BIG HAUL OF OPIUM

RANGOON, July 19.

As a result of a raid in a Phongyi Kyaung (monastery) at Mandalay the Excise Officers seized 714 balls of raw opium weighing over 57,120 tolas. Three Phongyis and one elderly Burman were arrested and sent up for trial in this connection.—United Press.

SCINDIA'S OFFER TO BOMBAY STEAM

Deal In Shares Is Not "Highly Speculative"

The following letter has been addressed by Messrs. Narottam Morarji and Company, Agent, Scindia Steam Navigation Company to the Hon. Secretary, Bombay Shareholders' Association:—

Sir,—Your letter Ref. No. 375/39 of the 14th instant has now been considered by the Board of Directors and we are instructed by them to reply to you as follows: —

The Directors of the Company do not agree with the opinion of your Committee that the offer by the Company to purchase the shares of the Bombay Steam is "highly speculative" or is "a speculative deal" and do not share your fear that it is likely "to entail enormous financial loss on the company's shareholders." The Directors and the Chairman of the Company have explained more than once why they consider it necessary in the interests of the company and in the interests of Indian shipping that the Scindia should have a substantial holding which would put them in a position to assist in the formation of a common national shipping policy by all in the interests of the company and the country.

NOTHING UNUSUAL.

The Directors need hardly point out to you that the securing of a substantial holding in the share capital of another shipping concern is the recognised practice in the world of shipping whereby the company acquiring such holding maintains and consolidates its position, particularly in the trades in which those shipping companies are engaged. Our Directors have no doubt that your Association is aware that the P. & O. has got a large holding in the share capital of the B.I., the B.I. has got a large holding in the share capital of the Asiatic, and both the B. I. and the Asiatic have got a large holding in the share capital of the Mogul Line. Our Directors, therefore, maintain that there is nothing unusual, inequitable, or speculative in the action which they have taken for purchasing the shares of the Bombay Steam.

KONKAN COAST CONTROVERSY

As regards the repeated reference to the Konkan coast controversy during correspondence, our Directors would like to invite your attention to what they have said in their last Report and what is stated in the speech which the Chairman delivered at the last meeting of the Company. They have already informed you in their letter of the 16th November last that they are in complete accord with what is stated in that speech. The position in regard to all these issues was further clarified in the interview which Mr. Walchand gave to the "United Press" in April last and in the letter which Mr. Shantikumar N. Morarjee wrote to the "Times of India" on the 26th ultimo. Copies of the interview and the letter are enclosed for your information.

NEED FOR UNITY OF ACTION.

Your Association, our Directors believe, will yield to none in their endeavour for the realisation of the recognised principle, particularly in view of the history of the Scindia and of national Indian shipping in this country in general that if the Scindia and Indian companies are to maintain their position in the trade and if Indian capital is to be attracted to Indian shipping industry and if the Indian shipping concerns are to pool their resources in presenting a united front against the menace from its enemies both inside and outside this country, then it is necessary that there must be unity of action and uniformity of policy. Our Directors would, therefore, express the hope that if your Committee were to look at the question in its true perspective and from this broad viewpoint, they would realise that the present endeavours made by the Board of the Scindia Company are in the best interests of the Company itself.

NO FAVOURITISM FOR TENANTS

U. P. Premier Contradicts Landlords' Charge

LUCKNOW: July 20.

During discussion on the United Provinces Stayed Arrears of Rent (Remission) Bill in the U. P. Legislative Assembly to-day the Hon. Pandit Govind Vallabh Pant, Premier, rebutted the allegations of partisanship and partiality to the tenants at the expense of zamindars. He declared that the provisions of the Bill were actuated by sheer motive of justice.

Pandit Pant revealed that since the assumption of office by the Congress remission in land revenue amounting to Rs. 80,00,000 was granted, adding that the Government had not the desire to withhold remission where the remission was due.

From facts and figures the Premier pointed out how the zemindars paid 36.5 per cent. of the amount actually realised, and showed how they had realised during these years more than what they could ever collect, for which they should thank the Congress Government instead of accusing them for standing in the way of realisation of rent by various legislations.—United Press.

CALL TO INDIAN MUSLIMS

Need For Dispassionate Thinking

MORADABAD, July 19.

An appeal to the seven crore Muslims of India to unite and consider their problems dispassionately was made by Chaudhri Khaliquazzaman, Leader of the Muslim League Party in the U. P Legislative Assembly, presiding over the Muslim Political Conference here.

Over 2,000 people, including Sir Syed Raza Ali, Nawabzada Liaqat Ali Khan and Chaudhri Jaffar Hussain, M.L.A., attended.

In the course of his speech, the President traced the history of the Palestine question and said that Britain had broken her pledges to the Arabs. He also gave impressions of his recent tour in Europe. Turkey, he said, was pulsating with new life. The Turks were men of action and not dreamers.

Nobel Prize For Roosevelt?

Nominated By Polish Clubs In U. S. A.

NEW YORK, (By Air Mail)

En-route to Norway is the nomination of President Roosevelt for the Nobel Peace Prize following the action taken by the State conference of Polish clubs which met in the capital of New York State. Records show that twice before the organization has proposed a Chief Executive of the U.S. for this honour. Theodore Roosevelt having been nominated in 1906 and Woodrow Wilson in 1919. The letter containing the nomination of President Roosevelt noted that "the peoples" of practically all the nations of the world have hailed with enthusiasm the efforts of President Roosevelt for world peace."—News Press Service.

DACCA, July 19.

It is reliably understood that the Government of Bengal have sanctioned the proposal of the Dacca University to open the Faculty of Agriculture from the session of 1939-40.—United Press.

CHARLIE CHAN

CHARLIE! YOU'RE ALL OUT OF BREATH!
YES! I RUN ALL THE WAY! ALL DAY I WASTE TIME LYING IN BED! WHEN I WAKE UP IT IS LATE, BUT NOT TOO LATE!
I MAKE HURRIED TRIP FOR PROOF AND RETURN AS QUICKLY! I MEET RED JOE, BUT THIS TIME I AM MASTER OF SITUATION!
IT CAN'T BE RED JOE!
AH, NO! HE IS ONLY MINOR CULPRIT IN EVIL DOINGS HERE! BUT COMPLETE CAST OF VILLAINS IS UNDER SAME ROOF TONIGHT!
HAH! DO NOT MAKE MOVE FOR GUN, ROGER CRANE! KIRK, PLEASE TO REMOVE WEAPON!
Alfred Andriola
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Printed and Published for the Bombay Chronicle Co., Ltd., by KESARINATH RAMKRISHNA GANDRE, at the Bombay Chronicle Press Red Building, Parsi Bazar Street, Fort, Bombay.